"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy today and Sunday; slight temperature change; north winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,120. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1918.—FOURTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius. | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

FRENCH AND CANADIANS ADVANCE ON EIGHT-MILE FRONT, WIPING OUT SALIENT BEFORE ROYE, NOW ONLY 2 MILES AWAY; BRITISH FROM INDIA IN SOUTH RUSSIA, COSSACKS WINNING

DRAFTS 80% TAX ON WAR PROFITS, WITH ALTERNATIVE

Committee Agrees to Give Government Option of Levy on Excess Profits.

40 TO 60% ON THE LATTER

Deductions Ranging from 8 to 12% and an Exemption of $3,000 Planned.

IMPOST ON INCOMES RAISED

Normal Rate of 13% on Those Not Earned and 10% on Others Exceeding $4,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Approaching the war profit plan recommended by Secretary McAdoo, the Ways and Means Committee today tentatively agreed on the 80 per cent. flat war profits tax with an alternative excess profits tax slightly higher than the present rate.

Announcement to this effect was made late tonight, although Representative Claude Kitchin, Chairman of the committee, declared that the plan outlined today was in no way definite and there was no assurance that it would be finally adopted.

The industries of the country are divided into three classes, with deductions of 8, 10 and 12 per cent, respectively, in addition to a specific exemption of $8,000. On profits between the deductions and 20 per cent. the tax is tentatively fixed at 40 per cent., while on all profits in excess of 20 per cent. the tax is 60 per cent.

Alternative Tax Plan.

As to the war profits tax, there is a flat 80 per cent. impost above the average pre-war year profits and the taxpayer is compelled to pay the tax which nets the Government the more. In other words, either the flat war profits tax or the excess profits tax will be imposed.

Representative Joseph W. Fordney, ranking Republican member of the committee, said that the foregoing plan, while not voted on in committee today, apparently met with more approval than the other tentative plans considered.

The belief exists that the committee finally will adopt the plan recommended by the Treasury, namely, a flat 80 per cent. war profits tax, with the present excess profits tax ranging from 20 to 60 per cent. as an alternative. The above plan approaches the Treasury suggestions closely, and Secretary McAdoo may agree to the compromise rather than continue the dispute between himself and Chairman Kitchin.

It is known that Secretary McAdoo is opposed to raising the taxes on small profits, as is done in the present instance, the lower rate having been increased from 20 to 40 per cent., while the higher brackets in the excess profits plan are unchanged.

Both Secretary McAdoo and R. C. Leffingwell, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in appearing before the committee, insisted that the rate should be the same in the smaller brackets, so as not to cripple small business.

Levy on Unearned Incomes.

After a long, bitter fight the committee today surrendered to the Treasury Department and decided to impose a greater tax on unearned incomes than on earned incomes, in conformance to the income tax laws of other Governments, notably Great Britain.

The normal tax on earned incomes above $4,000 was fixed at 10 per cent., as against 4 per cent. tax in the present law, and the unearned income normal tax was established at 13 per cent. There is no difference between the classes of incomes in the present revenue law, and Chairman Kitchin was opposed to any change.

The committee accepted the suggestions made by Secretary McAdoo, which had been urged last year by Representative Nicholas Longworth, who today forced the action in the committee.

The vote in the committee on the differential between the earned and unearned income was very close. It was reported that Chairman Kitchin voted against the proposal. There was great opposition to what should be considered an unearned income, but finally this definition was agreed upon: That part of net income derived from dividends on preferred stocks, from interest, rentals, royalties, and annuities.

In announcing this action, Mr. Kitchin said that he could not understand why there should be any difference made between preferred and common stock. He said that one member of the committee had reserved the right to amend the bill in the Committee of the

Continued on Page Four.

Spain to Confiscate Ships to Avenge U-Boat Outrages

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 17.—Spain has notified Germany of her intention to compensate herself for future outrages against Spanish shipping by confiscating a corresponding amount of tonnage from German shipping that has found refuge in Spanish ports, says a dispatch to The Times from Santander.

There are about ninety German steamers voluntarily interned in Spain.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—In the note addressed by Spain to Germany regarding the torpedoing of Spanish vessels the Spanish Government observes that Germany has received numerous evidences of Spanish regard, such as in the case of the refugees from the Kamerun, whom Spain cared for, and it is pointed out that in addition Spain had undertaken the representation of German interests in various belligerent countries.

Nevertheless, the note continues, in return for these services and for benefits accruing to Germany in consequence of Spanish neutrality Germany has persisted constantly in causing injury to Spanish interests.

U-BOAT'S GUNS SET BIG TANKER AFIRE

Oil Steamer Reported in Flames About 25 Miles Off Cape Hatteras.

SUBMARINE LYING CLOSE BY

American Schooner Bound for Brazil Sunk by U-Boat Off Virginia Coast.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Aug. 16.—A large oil tank steamer is afire about twenty-five miles off Cape Hatteras, according to reports brought here tonight. A submarine is lying close by.

The members of the crew have been taken off by life guards. It is presumed the submarine is a German and the tanker was set on fire by shell fire.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—At the Navy Department tonight it was said there was nothing to be given out regarding the attack on the oil tank steamer.

It was generally believed that the German U-boat, probably the same one which recently destroyed the Diamond Shoals lightship off Cape Hatteras, had run short of oil and had attacked the tanker to replenish its supply. After taking aboard the needed oil it was thought probable that the submarine had shelled and set fire to the tanker.

Through such attacks on oil tankers and cargo vessels, officials here have said, a German submarine commander may replenish his supply of oil and food and thus remain indefinitely on this side of the Atlantic.

U-BOAT SINKS SCHOONER WITHOUT ANY WARNING

The Modrugada, Bound for Brazil, Fired Upon Off the Virginia Coast by Submarine.

News of the sinking of the American four-masted auxiliary schooner Madrugada yesterday morning off the Winter Quarter Shoal in Virginia by shellfire from a U-boat was brought to New York yesterday by the Captain, Frederick R. Rouse, and twenty-one survivors of the crew, who arrived on a Norwegian freighter. When this freighter came into port on May 26 she brought the news of the sinking of the schooner Edward Cole off the Atlantic Coast and landed the first crew who had been torpedoed off the American coast.

The crew of the Madrugada, as usual, did not have time to save any of their effects. They were mostly Greeks, Swedes and Chinese. While he was getting his men together Captain Rouse said:

"The Madrugada was of 1,613 tons, built at Portland, Me., a year ago, and left New York on Aug. 13, bound for Santos, Brazil, with a general cargo. She was under the American flag, and was to be turned over to a Brazilian firm on her arrival in port.

"All went well until 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, when a dingy, battered-looking submarine suddenly emerged about 200 yards away on the port bow. There were no men to be seen on her deck, and without any preliminaries a gun appeared on her deck forward of the conning tower and opened fire on the Madrugada.

"The range was short and the shells tore into the wooden sides of the schooner. They all hit below the waterline, so there was no doubt in the minds of the Captain and the crew that their vessel could not remain afloat very long.

"While the German gunners were hammering away at the port side the crew of the Madrugada lowered the starboard lifeboat and pulled away safe-

Continued on Page Four.

MORE BRITISH IN RUSSIA

Troops Reach Turkestan to Join in War on Bolsheviki.

HOLD TRANSCASPIAN LINE

Armenians Are Defending Section of Railroad from the Oil Port of Baku.

DON COSSACKS MOVE NORTH

Clear Their Southern Territory of Red Troops and Enter Government of Veronesh.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—In addition to the arrival at Baku, the great oil port in the Caucasus, of British troops from Bagdad, announced yesterday, a British force from India has reached Turkestan.

These troops passed through Baluchistan and Eastern Persia and have joined forces with the Turcomans, Bokharans, and local social-revolutionaries who are fighting the Bolsheviki. The British are also guarding the Trans-Caspian Railroad to prevent the enemy from gaining access to Afghanista and the Indian frontier.

A curious coincidence comes to light in connection with the arrival of the British at Baku. The garrison of the place consisted largely of Bolsheviki, who, with Armenians, were opposing the Turks. Thus the British, while fighting the Bolsheviki in the north, are cooperating with them in the south.

A small British expedition to assist in the defense of Baku was planned last year. The expedition reached Enzeli, Persia, on the Caspian Sea, sixteen miles northwest of Resht. Here unexpected hostility on the part of the Bolsheviki compelled it to retire to Hamadan. Recently conditions became more favorable, and the expedition was enabled to reach Baku.

Armenians Hold Railroad.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—The National Armenian Council of Tiflis was compelled to sign a peace with Turkey in order to save a large section of the Armenian population from extermination, but the struggle against the Turks is continuing, according to a cable message given out in this city today at the headquarters of the Armenian National Union of America from its accredited representatives abroad.

The message said the Armenian Army was holding the Baku-Elisavetpol line. As London advices state, the British now are at Baku, this would link up the English forces with the Armenians. The message was as follows:

"Have received telegram from Northern Persia to the effect that the National Armenian Council of Tiflis felt compelled to sign a peace with Turkey whereby the district of Erivan, Etchmiaisin, as far as the River Karsagh on the east, has been proclaimed as an independent Armenian Republic, and this in order to save a large section of the Armenian population from extirmination. The struggle against the Turks nevertheless continues and the Armenians are holding the Baku-Elisaoctpol line.

"Antranik, the commander of the Armenian forces at Nahitchevan, has protested in the name of the Armenian Army against the peace treaty with Turkey, and has declared that his army is determined to continue the war against the Turks.

"A large section of Armenians from the district of Kars and Alexandropol occupied by the Turks has moved to Vladi-Caucasus and is in dire distress."

Don Cossacks Defeat Reds.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16.—The Don Cossacks have cleared the left bank of the Don of their opponents and are marching victoriously on Zaragin, from which they are only one day's march distant, says an official statement issued by the Don Cossack staff and received here from Kiev.

The newspapers at Kiev report that the Cossacks from the Northern Don region have entered the Government of Veronesh.

A dispatch to the Cologne Zeitung from Kiev says that the Don and Kuban Governments and the leaders in the adjoining regions have entered negotiations looking to the establishment of a joint Central Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—News of the success of the Don Cossacks on the River Don, coming through Amsterdam today, was expected here as the Germans have been unable to present a force in that section of Russia which could stop these fierce fighters of the steppes.

The Cossacks have persistently re-

Continued on Page Three.

German Losses 6,000,000; More Than 1,500,000 Killed

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The total of German losses from the beginning of the war to the end of July, 1918, is understood to be 6,000,000, according to the morning newspapers.

The figures include 1,400,000 killed up to the beginning of the German offensive last March. From March 27 to June 17 the Germans are said to have lost 120,000 in killed alone.

GRAVER CHARGE LAID TO HUMBERT

French Senator Now Accused of Communicating Intelligence to the Enemy.

FACES DEATH IF CONVICTED

His Alleged Relations with Hearst Mentioned in Connection with the Case.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—A sensation has been caused here by the publication of a statement that in consequence of the discovery of entirely fresh evidence the charge of commerce with the enemy, on which Senator Charles Humbert has been for some months awaiting trial by court-martial, will be increased to the much more serious accusation of communicating intelligence to the enemy. The gravity of the charge is evident from the fact that the penalty of commerce with the enemy is imprisonment, whereas proof of communicating intelligence to the enemy, under the French code, involves the punishment of death.

The case of Humbert forms part of the long series of treason trials which began with Bolo Pacha, include the Bonnet Rouge gang and Malvy, and will end with Caillaux. Humbert was editor of a great Paris newspaper, Le Journal, and early in the war played in France a similar rôle to that of Lloyd George in England, as it was admittedly through the campaign he carried on in the Journal calling for an enormously greater output of guns and munitions that France was stimulated to a realization of the gravity of the German menace.

The Journal belonged to Henri Letellier, and Humbert desired to buy it. The charges against him are that in order to satisfy this ambition he first accepted money for the purchase from sources alleged to be German through the medium of Lenoir, Desouches, and others who are asserted to have been German agents and who are now accused with him. Subsequently Humbert replaced the capital derived from these sources with money derived from Bolo.

Revelations during the inquiry into Bolo's case led to the arrest of Humbert.

Recall Humbert's Praise of Hearst.

The name of William Randolph Hearst, which ran all through the Bolo trial, has been mentioned many times in connection with the purchase of the journal by Humbert, and a point which is receiving close attention in the present investigation is as to what were the exact relations between Humbert and Hearst. The fact is recalled that some two years or more ago an article in fulsome praise of Hearst as a devoted friend of France appeared in the journal under Humbert's editorship. As Hearst's papers were then known to the man in the street here, as well as to the Government as being pro-German, the appearance of the article occasioned intense surprise on the part of the French public and excited perhaps the first suspicions against Humbert.

The Senator, during the trial of Bolo, explained that he had inserted the article much against his own personal inclination because of the pressure brought to bear on him by Bolo, who had put $2,000,000 into the paper. This money was proved at Bolo's trial to have come from the German Foreign Office through German banking houses in New York.

Evidence Obtained in America.

It is generally believed here that it was largely through information supplied by the American Government that evidence was obtained which

Continued on Page Two.

The Frontier of Freedom.
The best and latest war map will be printed in THE EVENING MAIL to-day. A human interest map with complete explanations and a full list (in large type) of English pronunciations of French and Italian places and rivers.—Advt.

HOW HUMBERT NIPPED FOE

His Attack Started the Pincers Movement That Took Montdidier.

QUICK DASH DAZED ENEMY

In the Difficult Country of "Little Switzerland" He Struck a Heavy Blow.

NOW COMMANDS ROYE ROAD

French Commander Generous in Praise of British Fighters.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Aug. 15.—General Humbert received me today at his headquarters, and from the description he gave me of the battle that has been in progress since Aug. 8 I am in a position to give certain additional information that supplements what has already been published.

Throughout the army there is the most intense admiration felt for the genius with which Marshal Foch prepared this, his second, counteroffensive. Once again he has completely surprised the enemy, who, perhaps, had a greater excuse for being taken unawares, because he believed that, as a result of the Soissons-Rheims sector attack, Foch would be unable to mass sufficient reserves for an immediate and further offensive.

As previously, Foch only furnished the Generals under him with a minimum of strength necessary for the task assigned them. During the first two days the battle spread southward, and the success obtained was such as to make it almost certain that an attack could be usefully delivered further south.

Debeney's line came down approximately as far as Courcelles, and by the second day the offensive position of Montdidier was so seriously threatened that enemy reserves were hurried up there. It was on the morning of Aug. 10 that the first stage of the pincers movement can be said really to have begun with General Humbert's attack.

In these first two days the Germans had realized the menace, and had started to abandon some portion of Petite Suisse, but they appear not to have believed that Humbert's attack would break as soon as it did.

Strong Positions Won by Humbert.

Humbert's first instructions were to advance northeast. It is only necessary to look at the map to realize the difficulty of his task. The whole of it is high ground, cut by deep valleys, typified by such sheer mountainous masses as historic Plemont. The objectives assigned him for the first day were Cuvilly, Ressons, and Chevincourt, with a rider that, if it was necessary and possible, he should advance further.

More than two score tanks took part in the attack and added to the din that broke loose at 4:22 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 10. All the objectives were easily taken within an hour, and the rapidity and completeness of the success far exceeded the anticipations of the army.

The enemy were driven back so rapidly that they were unable to make a reconnoissance, and this facilitated the pressing forward of Humbert's army. By evening the army lay on a line drawn by Boulogne, Conchy-les-Pots, Ricquebourg, Elincourt, and Chevincourt.

The pincers tactics now became obvious, for to the north the British were pressing forward toward Nesle, General Debeney was attacking toward Roye, and Humbert's army was also taking this as its objective. The position of Montdidier became untenable, and although the enemy had regarded it as of vital importance that the town should hold out, there was nothing for them but to evacuate it. Thus, one of the great

Continued on Page Two.

German Loss Estimated at 360,000 Since July 18; Reserves Dwindle; Part of 1920 Class Is Called

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The Allies' booty in prisoners and guns since July 18 is recognized as the biggest haul they have made since the war began, and there is every reason to suppose that the tale of captures is by no means ended. The German losses since Foch launched his blow on that day are estimated here at 360,000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The belief is growing here that the Germans are much nearer the end of their tether than the rest of the world has been allowed to guess. It is now known that to make up for the awful wastage in the Aisne-Marne salient and on the Somme, the Germans have had practically to empty their depots in the interior, and that many thousands of youths belonging to the class of 1920, who still are only in the training stage, have already had to be drafted into garrison work.

There is now little doubt that the Germans have thrown in every available reserve division on the Somme, hoping to avoid thereby a general retreat along an extensive section of their line.

So far as can be seen at present, their resistance on the Somme front cannot possibly continue much longer, in which case their retreat, when it comes, will prove all the more costly from its delay and all the more disastrous, because they will be still less in a position to stand the heavier losses it will involve.

The key to the situation, according to opinion here, lies very probably in Russia. In his insatiable greed for expansion at other people's expense, the German has, in vulgar but expressive phrase, bitten off more than he can swallow, and his boasted "conquests" in Russia are bidding fair to prove his ruin on the western front.

The entire Russian situation, however, is for the moment admittedly a mystery. Many people here incline to the view that the Germans, in view of their critical shortage of man power, are deliberately seeking a breach with the Maximalists in order to have a pretext for seizing Petrograd, which would give them an excuse to withdraw their troops from the interior of Russia and take up a shorter line.

On the other hand, there is a great probability that the Germans, in the face of the opening of the allied campaign in Siberia and on the White Sea, are preparing to accept the inevitable and fall back because they are not able, through sheer lack of men, to undertake a fresh Russian campaign with any chance of success.

GERMANS ASSAIL OUR VESLE FRONT

Use Gas, Shells, and Air Bombs in Retaliation for Attack on Aisne Bridges.

FOE'S GUN NESTS WIPED OUT

Box Barrage Annihilates Several Crews North of the Vesle Positions.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE FRONT, Aug. 16, (Associated Press.)—The Germans launched a combined gas, artillery, and air bombing attack upon the French and Americans along the Vesle early on Friday morning. This was in retaliation for a bombing raid by American airmen upon bridges over the Aisne late Thursday.

The German artillery continued shelling the crossroads south of the Vesle for hours, on the assumption that the French and Americans were bringing up troops. German aviators bombed the woods and villages south of the Vesle, apparently working in relays.

A group of twelve American aviators participated in the raid on the Aisne bridges. Early on Friday other American fliers went up and took photographs for the purpose of ascertaining the effects of the bombs dropped. A great deal of traffic had been reported passing over the Aisne bridges, and the French and Americans increased the fire of their heavy guns in an attempt to destroy as many bridges as possible.

As a result of the reports of observers the French and Americans laid down a box barrage during Thursday night on machine gun nests along the hills to the northwest of Fismes. Observers and patrols reported Friday morning that twelve machine guns had been destroyed and every German gunner killed.

The Aisne bridges bombed by the Americans were located between Pont Arcy and Gernicourt, a distance of about twelve miles. The same district also is within range of the French and American heavy guns. The Allies are desirous of harassing the enemy as much as possible, owing to reports that large ammunition trains, southward bound, have been sighted using the bridges.

The northward traffic has consisted principally of infantrymen and trucks loaded with goods taken from houses in villages, according to reports by aerial observers and three Italians who escaped from the Germans and reached the American line.

The Italians said that they saw enormous shipments of household material and similar articles, and expressed the belief that the Germans had brought them forward from south of the Vesle during the retreat. The Italians, before they reached the American lines, hid during the day and traveled during the night.

They told the American officers that the Germans were particularly active after dark, when their troop movements were carried out. Also there was much traffic north and south.

18 LIBERTY PLANES SOAR OVER ENEMY

Squadron of American-Built De Havilands Makes First Reconnoissance Flight.

SUCCESS, PERSHING CABLES

General Foulois Leads Expedition Accompanied by Lieutenant Thaw—All Return.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—General Pershing notified the War Department today that early in August a complete squadron of eighteen De Haviland Four airplanes, built in the United States and equipped with Liberty motors, successfully carried out the first reconnoissance flight of American-built machines behind the German lines. They returned without loss.

In making this announcement, Secretary Baker said that Brig. Gen. Foulois of the American air service led the expedition. This was the first report from General Pershing on the performance of American-built De Havilands to be made public.

Secretary Baker said that his advices contained no other information regarding the flight except that Lieutenant Blair Thaw also was on the trip.

The announcement was considered by officers as setting at rest rumors that the De Haviland machines were not a success, and also as showing that the Liberty motors had now proved their worth in actual war conditions.

Whether the squadron was attacked was not stated. It would have been well able to take care of itself, however, as the machines, each carrying a pilot and observer, are equipped with four machine guns as a recommendation of General Pershing made many months ago. The flight undoubtedly was a scouting trip, and probably many photographs of the enemy's works were brought back.

It is assumed that the squadron mentioned today is now regularly operating at the front, which means that a large number of reserve and replacement De Havilands are ready behind it. Probably General Pershing has now at his disposal the majority of the craft of this type so far produced.

Many of the criticisms of the De Haviland Fours, it is understood, are met in the sign of the De Haviland Nine. With full information available this time American engineers have been able to prepare carefully for the substitution of the Nines for the Fours. The Nines do not represent any notable change from the Fours, the latter model being a refinement of the earlier machines. Both are two-seated, high speed day bombers, equipped either to fight, bomb or scout, under conditions that

Continued on Page Two.

IMPORTANT ALLIED GAINS

They Extend from Near Chaulnes to South of Roye.

FRENCH IN BOIS DES LOGES

British Repulse Strong Attacks Near Junction Point with the French Armies.

GERMANS RETIRE ON LYS

Evacuate Vieux Berquin and Retreat One or Two Miles on Nine-Mile Front.

Austria Trades Help in West for Concessions in Poland

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 17.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from The Hague, Germany has demanded that Austria send ten to fifteen divisions to the western front.

Austria assented to this, the dispatch says, on condition that Germany would accept Austria's solution of the Polish question and make a strong peace move, including the evacuation and restoration of Belgium.

Germany promised to concede to Austria's solution of the Polish question, including the naming of an Austrian Archduke as King, the dispatch asserts.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—In concerted thrusts against the strongly held German positions between Chaulnes and Roye, and some distance to the south of the latter, British and French troops today pushed their way eastward.

From a point west of Fransart [about four miles southwest of Chaulnes] to the neighborhood of Laucourt [two miles southwest of Roye]—a stretch or nearly eight miles—they made progress, which at certain points is described as "substantial."

At St. Mard-les-Triot, for example, they are less than two miles west of Roye.

Most of the Bois des Loges, five miles south of Roye, is again in the possession of the French.

Last night the British repulsed a strong German attack at Damery [three and one-half miles northwest of Roye] near the point of junction of the French and British armies.

In the Ancre sector, in which the Germans recently withdrew from their front line positions, Haig has advanced his patrols on the three-mile front between Beaucourt-sur-Ancre and Puisieux-au-Mont.

Last night a slight British gain was scored northeast of Morlancourt [between the Somme and the Ancre.]

Unofficial reports which have reached here say that in the Lys salient the Germans have evacuated the village of Vieux Berquin and have retired between one and two miles on a nine-mile front.

Fall of Roye Seems Inevitable.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The French advance in the Villers-les-Roye region makes the fall of Roye inevitable, it is believed by military men here. Possession of the latter town by French troops would make necessary a rectification of the German lines, and an enemy retreat to the Nesle-Noyon line would be probable.

The Germans are clinging desperately to a range of hills east of Ribécourt. They are also stubbornly defending the Lassigny-Oise Canal, the loss of which would entail the evacuation of Noyon.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Aug. 16, (Associated Press.)—When the allied forces occupied Villers-les-Roye and St. Aurin yesterday, they reached their old line of trenches east of Armancourt. Sharp fighting continues in the latter area.

Just west of Lassigny yesterday there was a lively combat for Chasseurs' trench, in the middle of Ples-

ais Park. The fighting ended in a victory for the French.

The Germans are still clinging stubbornly to the Lassigny-Roye line. They have given no indications whether they hope to hold it longer than may be necessary to save material and withdraw divisions whose communications are under the increasing menace of General Humbert's flanking movement.

The capture of Ecouvillon, which facilitated the taking of Ribécourt, has been followed by the occupation of the Monolithe Farm, giving the Third Army another grip on a vital position near Thiescourt and threatening the German line of retreat along the road to Noyon.

There is evidence that the German reserves are no longer sufficient to maintain the defense, and that drafts are being made on German troops holding other important sectors. The French division that took Ribécourt met there enemy troops which had been recently withdrawn from the Verdun front. They were old acquaintances, the French division having been cited for gallant work in the defense of the fortress on the Meuse against these same Germans.

The fall of Ribécourt followed close upon the capture of the height of Antoval, which was attacked with such ardor that the enemy was beaten before he realized what was happening. One observer was caught in a tree from which he was regulating artillery fire.

The possession of Monolithe Farm facilitates operations against the Loermont height, a mile and a quarter to the northwest. This spur, in turn, dominates Plemont, which is the strongest enemy position in the Lassigny massif. It also overlooks the valley leading northwest to Lassigny. The hold of the enemy upon Lassigny is very precarious. When this flank breaks, the whole line must crumble.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 16, (Associated Press.) — By a brilliant manoeuvre the French have finally captured "Z" Wood and Damery Wood. In these two wooded tracts the Germans have been holding out desperately for several days, realizing the value of these positions.

The little patches of forest which are now in the hands of the Allies are virtually on the extreme right of the British line, and from their eastern borders it is possible to observe closely quite a wide stretch of ground. The allied position for several miles on each side of the two woods has been materially improved by their capture.

These were virtually the last of the really more important positions on the new front to which the enemy has been holding and which the allied forces desired. The enemy launched a heavy attack late yesterday against the new positions at Damery. After sharp fighting he was repulsed, leaving 150 prisoners.

Other purely local actions had been fought here and there along the new front for the purpose of improving positions. In these combats in the course of the last twenty-four hours the British have captured 260 prisoners and four machine guns. The casualties in killed and wounded inflicted upon the enemy in these local affairs are estimated to be at least 1,300.

It was learned today that since Aug. 8 the Germans have employed thirty-six divisions on a front of forty-eight miles. Of this number twenty-one were in the line at the beginning of the Somme attack, the other fifteen having been brought in as reinforcements.

BOMB GERMAN AIRDROMES.

British Drop 22 1-2 Tons of Explosives in Various Raids.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The official communication dealing with aerial activities reads:

On Aug. 15 the number of combats was not great. Four hostile machines were destroyed by our airmen, and two German observation balloons were shot down in flames. Five hostile machines were driven down out of control. One of our airplanes is missing.

Much reconnoissance work and a good deal of observation for artillery fire was successfully accomplished during the day. The total weight of bombs dropped by us in the course of the twenty-four hours amounted to twenty-two and a half tons. Two German airdomes were heavily attacked, as well as several of the enemy dumps and railway connections. All our night bombing machines returned safely.

KAISER REMOVES MUDRA.

Carlowitz Succeeds Him in Command of First German Army.

FRENCH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Aug. 16. (Reuter's.)—The successor of General von Mudra, who commanded the First German Army in the attack on General Gouraud's army in Champagne last month, apparently is General von Carlowitz, a Saxon, who was Minister of War in Dresden and distinguished himself in leading a Saxon army corps in the offensives of this year.

General von Boehn, who commands the new army group, recently formed, commanded the Ninth Corps, which helped to sack Louvain. He is credited with saving the German Army after General Mangin's attack on July 18, but has been forced to accept the chief responsibility for such failures as that of the battle of Malmaison, last April, and the retreat from the Marne, this Spring.

BUILD 130-MILE RAILROAD.

French Construct New Line at Front in Less Than 100 Days.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—A railway, more than 130 miles in length behind the French front, has been built in less than 100 days and yesterday was opened for traffic. Its purpose is to improve the communications between the northern and southern parts of the northern railway system. The construction of the line involved the building of two important bridges and a tunnel 375 yards long.

Premier Clemenceau and Albert Claveille, Minister of Public Works, were present at the ceremony of putting the new road into operation. The Premier congratulated the engineer in charge of the work and the men who had performed the task.

"All France," exclaimed the Premier, "is working until the day when victory shall come—a day of which the dawn is breaking."

The Times Special Cable Dispatches from the Battlefront

HOW HUMBERT NIPPED FOE

By WALTER DURANTY.

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

objectives of the attack had been attained.

Humbert's Change of Axis.

On the morning of the 11th the axis of Humbert's attack was changed and swung round in clockwise direction, so as to be directed to the southeast and to threaten the Noyon-Roye road. A satisfactory advance of some two and a half miles was made, and the army reached points close to Canny and Gury, moving again further on the 12th and very definitely threatening Petite Suisse or the mountainous mass of Thiescourt.

Already the army has established itself on the high ground at St. Claude Farm and Belle Assise Farm, and, as I telegraphed last night, Ribecourt has fallen. That lies at the southeastern corner of the position.

For days past the Lassigny-Roye road has been practically closed to the enemy. The resistance of the enemy has been greatly intensified, and new divisions have reinforced the troops of the line who are back with the wire entanglements and trenches of March, 1917. Machine guns, infantry, and artillery are all in action, and there can be no question but that, for the time being at any rate, the Germans intend, if possible, to maintain such hold as they still have of Petite Suisse.

The capture yesterday in a ravine near Belval of eight officers, including two battalion commanders with only a small group of men, suggests that further reinforcements are being hurried up to that quarter, as there was every indication that they were reconnoitring the position.

Pays Tribute to British Valor.

General Humbert felt justified in characterizing the battle that began on the 8th as a "belle victoire," and, in adding that it reflected great honor on Marshal Foch and his commanders who had been intrusted with the execution of the plan, he modestly spoke of his own share in it as having been able to take advantage of the work done by the British and French to the north of him.

As a matter of fact, there can be no doubt that he and his armies have brilliantly contributed to the success. They had great natural difficulties to contend with, and it was owing to the rapidity and dash with which they advanced that they were able to reduce the intensity of the German resistance.

Humbert was enthusiastic in his praise of the achievements of the British troops, and he is at one with the nation in regarding the British, French, and Americans as absolute brothers-in-arms.

He represents the feeling of the army in his determination not to allow the enemy many moments of breathing space. Throughout the army the feeling is that any idea of speaking of peace until Germany is down would be calamitous. The German "scrap of paper" policy has more profoundly shocked the military mind even than such crimes as the sinking of the Lusitania and countless other atrocities. No French soldier will believe Germany can ever be capable of standing by her agreements, and the men who have been fighting for four years are resolved, if they are consulted, not to think of peace until they are in a position to dictate the terms, and have such guarantee as will assure their being carried out to the letter.

AMIENS CATHEDRAL HIT ONLY THREE TIMES

Famous Edifice Only Slightly Damaged, Though Nearby Buildings Were Wrecked.

By HENRY W. NEVINSON.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES, Aug. 15.—At 9:30 o'clock this morning solemn thanksgiving was celebrated in Amiens Cathedral for the preservation of that most beautiful church. The present building was designed just 700 years ago and finished almost in its present form within the short space of sixty-eight years, so that in itself it represents the architecture of nearly the whole thirteenth century, the noblest period of mediaeval art and life.

The two towers were finished later, and are rather small, and the thin, leaden fleche, also rather feeble, was not added till the sixteenth century, and some of the interior decorations, such as Gloria, above the high altar, remain as specimens of the eighteenth century, emanating in frigid hideousness. But the Cathedral as a whole stands as one of the finest memorials of mediaeval religion, and all who read Ruskin's Bible of Amiens know its significance in history of art and thought.

During last April its destruction appeared almost certain. The enemy was hardly more than seven miles away. His heavy shells crashing into the town, the streets and public buildings on every side fell in ruin. One large group of houses, less than 200 yards from the church, was consumed by fire. The inhabitants fled from the town, and no one but a few civilians and occasional visitors moved upon the streets. It appeared inevitable that the Cathedral would share the fate of Rheims, its rival, but its defeated rival in beauty. Now the chance has come, the powers of ruin have been driven back to an average distance of more than twenty miles. Nothing but their return need cause any anxiety, unless, indeed, the enemy's airplanes concentrate some night for its destruction by bombs as mere display of useless spite. But that is unlikely.

It, indeed, is possible that the German command urged its gunners to spare the church, just as the Kaiser's father ordered them to spare Strassburg Cathedral in 1870, though the examples of Rheims and Albert and Arras contradict this idea.

Hit Only Three Times.

But in any case I can find evidence of only three direct hits upon the cathedral itself, and six months' labor would restore the building pretty much to its former glory.

None of the best glass has been shattered. The beautiful sculptures and designs in the porches have been protected by sandbags, as have the famous stalls in the choir, so carefully and elaborately wrought by the sixteenth century carpenters. The fine bronze statues of the two Bishops under which the church was built have been withdrawn from their tombs for security. The west front is entirely uninjured and so are the nave and the transept, splendid in their simplicity and absence of adornment.

No wonder that Amiens, and all of France, celebrates so hazardous an escape with joy. To the whole world the fact is evident that the destruction of Amiens Cathedral would have been a loss hardly surpassed by the destruction of the Parthenon, in Athens, when the Venetian bombardment blew up the Turkish powder magazine in its midst.

The service was attended by a congregation which included a few French Sisters of Mercy, and British nurses, and a small crowd of the townspeople who had hurried back from their places of refuge to express their joy, and have a look at their old homes. Over the eighteenth century altar piece the flags of France, England, and America waved gently in the breeze which came through the shattered windows of the east end. There were no other decorations.

The service began upon a keynote of joy with the singing of Laudamus, Gloria in Excelsis, and Hallelujah. The sermon was conspicuous for its restraint, for the preacher hardly mentioned the war, but dwelt fondly and minutely upon the history and the beauties of the building itself.

He compared it with other famous cathedrals in France, Chartres, Beauvais, unhappy Rheims, and a few more, to each of which he gave distinctive praise, but for the Church of St. Firmin, in Amiens, he kept the rather peculiar word "savants," by which he meant simple and exact in design, stable and thorough in construction, perfect almost as a mathematical figure is perfect. But he went on to show that by this he did not mean cold or academic. There was nothing chilly and abstract about the religion of the individual people as expressed in the Cathedral. All was practical, dramatic, intimate and abounding in human affection.

Especially, since this was the Feast of the Virgin's Assumption, he dwelt upon the mediaeval reverence for woman and motherhood, as illustrated by the famous sculptures in the south porch dedicated to the Virgin.

Recalls Spanish Invasion.

He concluded with just a word about the war and a comparison of our present deliverance with the time when the citizens saw the Spanish armies advancing near the city, and yet were delivered.

The mass was celebrated with the established ritual. The great organ had been removed and all the music was supplied by a smaller instrument and by a single violin, the effect of which was singularly plaintive and moving in that solemn and ancient house.

Another order, signed by Ludendorff, has been issued, proving that there is a German shortage of effective fighting men. I extract a few sentences: "The condition of our reserves in men, and the internal economic situation, force us to return all the men of active service to fighting units, and to proceed with the greatest economy in the use of the personnel in the auxiliary service, that is, men fit for garrison duty or labor. All service or personal consideration will be set aside in the face of this urgent necessity.

"It is clear from the reports submitted to the higher command that non-commissioned officers and men from active service are still being employed in posts which can, and must absolutely, be occupied by non-commissioned officers and men from the auxiliary service, such as cooks, orderlies, canteen salesmen, clerks, &c.

"For the positions in the rear of the front, requiring a vigorous personnel, men from the active service who cannot be employed in the front under the War Ministry Circulars of Oct. 3, 1916, namely, men of families who have suffered severe losses, and of Nov. 18, 1917, namely, men born in 1875, or previously, and who have served more than six months in the front line, will in the first instance be chosen."

The order further states that a commission has been appointed for each of the armies in order to investigate these questions and put an end to abuses.

LEDEBOUR IGNORED BY GERMAN PAPERS

Few of Them Printed Speech in Which Socialist Deputy Called for Revolution.

MILITARY CLIQUE ATTACKED

Reichstag Heard Chancellor Labeled Mere Tool of Camarilla, Planning World Domination.

German newspapers just received here show that very little publicity was given in the German press to the declaration made in the Reichstag on July 3 by Georg Ledebour, an Independent Socialist Deputy, to the effect that it was the duty of the German proletariat to call for a revolution everywhere. As briefly reported in the cabled account of the debate on the Rumanian "peace" treaty, Ledebour was called to order by the President of the Chamber, and there the incident rested.

Practically the entire German press, with the exception of the Socialist organs and the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, contented itself with merely mentioning that Herr Ledebour also spoke and that he was called to order. Even among the few newspapers that pretended to quote Ledebour in full there were marked discrepancies which seemed to indicate either that the semi-official Wolff Telegraph Bureau had not made an effort to send out a complete report, or that the German editors had preferred to leave their readers in the dark as to the circumstances cited by Deputy Ledebour as justification for his bold declaration.

As reported in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of July 4, Deputy Ledebour, who spoke immediately after Philipp Scheidemann, the pro-Government Socialist leader, had made his dramatic assertion that "we cannot even vote the budget for this Government" said:

"I don't consider it our task to give the Government a recipe for obtaining the domination of the world. Herr Scheidemann displays a remarkably short memory when he asserts that he and his friends have demanded a peace without annexations from the beginning of the war. When we were still members of the same group, we [the Independents,] asked that the group make this demand, but the majority did not want to do so.

Says Camarilla Rules Kaiser.

"Herr Scheidemann says that the Government stumbled into this war without a definite plan. This shows a complete lack of understanding of the forces that have not only just now begun to agitate in Germany for annexation, and that exercise a dominating influence upon the Government. The militarist court camarilla has pursued plans for world domination from the beginning; it has a dominating influence upon the monarch; it is only that it is now coming out with these ideas openly.

"The Imperial Chancellor and the State Secretaries do not decide policies; they only have the task of beautifying the backstairs policy of the camarilla. When any unfortunate State Secretary proceeds against this camarilla policy he is ruthlessly disavowed. But the State Secretary doesn't have any idea of doing like Baron von Marschall did in his day, and taking refuge in publicity with the declaration, 'I shall not take part in this camarilla policy,' but he shuffly says, 'Pater, peccavi.'

"But the majority of this House is entirely worthy of its State Secretary. While it is trying to support a State Secretary after this unbelievable insult, it has for its own part publicly submitted itself to the military camarilla. Field Marshal von Hindenburg is said to have declared in this connection that Alsace-Lorraine must be given to Prussia. That's the answer to the complaint voiced in this House by an Alsace-Lorrainer about the complete neglect of the wishes of the Alsace-Lorraine population that wants autonomy.

"The Government ought to forbid this playing of politics by military men. In principle there is no difference at all between the military camarilla and the Imperial Chancellor when it comes to such plans for outraging the Imperial province, for the Chancellor, when Prime Minister of Bavaria, already promoted plans by which Alsace was to go to Bavaria and Lorraine to Prussia. Such endeavors, which are also in the interest of dynasties, keep the wearers of crowns in good humor.

"We see the same tendency in the East. Endeavors are being made to hand the Ducal crown of Courland to the King of Prussia and to set up other crown wearers of a secondary nature. In this lies a perpetual menace to the world's peace. A new edict by the censor forbids the discussion of the efforts being made to make a new Baltic State out of Courland, Livland, and Estnonia. Therefore, these efforts apparently cannot stand the light of publicity.

"And have any steps been taken as yet toward establishing the criminal responsibility of those German torturers who have committed outrages upon the population of the occupied Baltic Provinces? In the Ukraine encroachments have been made by the German military that merely bear witness to the inability of the German policy to work for the bringing about of world peace, for the reconciliation of the nations. I refer to the edict regarding the cultivation of the fields, which has extremely embittered the entire population toward Germany.

"That German proletarians lend a hand in any way toward helping to crush a revolutionary Government in Russia and put a reactionary one in its place must not occur again under any circumstances. The German proletarians have the duty to call for a revolution everywhere."

Shouts Interrupt Ledebour.

At this point Ledebour was interrupted by loud shouts from the members of the House and the violent ringing of the President's bell. Then President Fehrenbach shouted:

"When I ring the Deputy has to keep quiet. I ask him to note that for the future. I call Deputy Ledebour to order for the expression 'to call for a revolution.'"

According to the report printed in the Volksstimme of Frankfort, the leading Majority Socialist organ of Southwest Germany, Deputy Ledebour's closing words were:

"In Finland, too, the legal Socialist Government has been overthrown, and, indeed, through German help. There are all kinds of reports that our military men also have designs toward the Bolshevist Government in Moscow calculated to effect its overthrow. If that happens I must declare that we would protest most decidedly against such an act of oppression. It would be the sacred duty of all German proletarians to use every means at their command to prevent this crime. It must not happen that German proletarians, either through the manufacturing of munitions here at home, or in any other way, lend a hand to help crush the Socialist Government in Russia, so as to clear the track for a reactionary régime. If it should come to that, then we have the bounden task and duty of revolution and the overthrow of the present Government."

Contrary to their treatment of Ledebour, the German papers gave full accounts of Scheidemann's speech of defiance, which was proved to be nothing but talk a few days later when a cablegram from Amsterdam reported that the budget had been adopted by the Reichstag, with only the Independent Socialists voting against it. The Polish members abstained from voting.

Dominion Envoys in London.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—In order to provide for the continuity of the deliberations between the representatives of Great Britain and the Dominions, the Imperial War Cabinet, says The Times, has decided that each dominion shall be represented by a Minister stationed permanently in London. The Imperial War Cabinet will meet from time to time with these Ministers as members.

Official Reports of the Operations

French

PARIS, Aug. 16.

Night Report — During the day our troops, by a series of local attacks, have repulsed the enemy, in spite of his resistance, in the region west of Roye.

North of the Avre, in conjunction with Canadians, we have advanced our lines on the front of Goyencourt, St. Mard-les-Triot, and Laucourt. South of the Avre we penetrated far into the Loges Wood.

Aviation.—On Aug. 15 our crews downed, or put out of action, twenty-three enemy airplanes. Thursday night our bombing squadrons made several expeditions behind the battle zone and dropped more than fourteen tons of explosives on railroad stations at Nesle and St. Quentin, and on bivouacs at Champion and Guiscard, where several fires were observed.

Other expeditions flew over the valley of the Aisne and the region east of it and obtained excellent results. Four tons of explosives were dropped on the railroad station at Thionville and in the region of Mezières and Charleville. A total of twenty-five and a half tons was used.

Day Report—On the Avre front French troops have made progress in the region of Villers-les-Roye and St. Aurin. East of Armancourt our troops have occupied the old first lines.

In Champagne we took prisoners in the sector of Perthes-les-Hurlus and repulsed an enemy raid east of Maisons de Champagne. Elsewhere on the front there was no activity.

British

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Night Report—Yesterday evening the enemy launched a strong counterattack against our new positions at Damery. His troops were everywhere repulsed with great loss, leaving over 250 prisoners and a number of machine guns in our hands.

Today our advanced troops in this locality have pushed forward in co-operation with the French and have made substantial progress in the direction of Fresnoy-les-Roye and Fransart. We have taken a few prisoners.

On the remainder of the British front there is nothing to report except artillery activity on both sides in different sectors.

Day Report—During the night we advanced our line slightly northeast of Moriancourt. A hostile attack upon one of our posts in this vicinity was repulsed after sharp fighting.

Local fighting took place in the northeastern outskirts of Thiepval Wood, where our patrols have crossed to the left bank of the Ancre.

Further north our patrols progressed between Beaucourt-sur-Ancre and Puisieux-au-Mont.

The hostile artillery has shown increased activity south of the Somme and between La Bassée Canal and Ypres.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 16, (via London.)

Night Report—On both sides of the Avre strong enemy attacks failed with heavy losses.

Day Report—There have been forefield engagements at Kemmel and near Vieux Berquin. Strong enemy thrusts south of the Lys, near Ayette and north of the Ancre, were repulsed.

West of Roye and southwest of Noyon there was a vigorous artillery engagement, which was followed by enemy attacks on both sides of the Avre against Lassigny and on the heights west of the Oise.

South of Thiescourt the Attiche farm remained in the enemy's hands. Otherwise we drove back his attacks before our fighting positions, partly by counterattacks. The enemy suffered heavy losses in the fighting for Lassigny. Here he vainly stormed our line six times, and after ten hours of bitter fighting was driven back into the positions from which he started.

On the Vesle the artillery activity increased during the evening and remained lively throughout the night.

Yesterday we shot down twenty-four enemy airplanes.

GRAVER CHARGE LAID TO HUMBERT

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

eventually sent Bolo to the execution post.

Humbert is known to have been in America about the time of these transactions. During his visit he was employed in negotiating certain contracts for blankets and harness on behalf of the French Government, and among the charges against him, quite apart from those of treason, are accusations that he received enormous sums in illegal commissions in connection with these contracts. Investigation into the circumstances on which these charges are based is now proceeding in America on behalf of the French Government.

It was widely believed here until yesterday to be probable that Humbert would escape altogether or get off very lightly on the charge of commerce with the enemy, but that his ruin as a politician and publicist was certain. His position has now become much more serious.

Trial Suddenly Postponed.

The new charge of communicating intelligence to the enemy has arisen under dramatic circumstances. The trial of Humbert and his alleged accomplice, Lenoir Desouches, had been practically fixed to come before the court-martial on the 26th of this month. Almost at the last moment, however, a startling statement was made by a former clerk of Desouches, who is a disbarred lawyer. As a result the pending trial of the accused was abruptly postponed indefinitely to permit investigations being made in entirely different directions.

Questions that have since been put to Humbert appear to confirm certain evidence already given which hitherto had been believed to be of a secondary character.

Among the depositions in the case was that of a former army Captain named Berton, who was arrested in October, 1907, and subsequently sentenced to transportation for life for having sold certain confidential documents to Germany. Last April Berton wrote to Captain Bouchardon, the Investigating Magistrate, stating that he had important statements to make concerning Humbert. A statement made under oath by Berton at the penal settlement overseas where he is serving his sentence proved to be of sufficient importance to cause the judicial authorities to send for the convict, and he is now on his way to France to give evidence at the court-martial.

Not a word has yet been allowed to leak as to the details of the new charges. As it will be necessary to obtain the formal permission of the Senate for the prosecution of Humbert, a member of that body, on these new charges, and the Senate is now in recess, no further developments in the case are likely until the upper house meets again Sept. 17.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The Temps says today that it is able to confirm that the case of Former Premier Joseph Caillaux, who is charged with treason, will be referred to the Senate sitting as a high court of justice. The newspaper adds that it is on the initiative of the Government that the Senate will investigate the charges against M. Caillaux.

18 LIBERTY PLANES SOAR OVER ENEMY

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

require high speed and easy manoeuvring qualities.

WIN THREE AIR VICTORIES.

Our Aviators Also Drop Bombs on Conflans.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 16, (Associated Press.)—Three aerial victories, two of which have been confirmed officially, were achieved yesterday by American aviators.

The first battle began at a height of 5,000 meters over Flirey, on the Toul sector, when four American airmen met four enemy biplanes. Lieutenant Stiles engaged one machine, which he followed down to a height of 2,000 meters, his bullets striking in the fuselage of the German machine. The enemy finally fell in a nose dive.

The second victory fell to Lieutenant Drew, who attacked a German climbing toward him from behind Nore. Although his own plane was hit, he continued firing until, at a level of 600 meters, the German machine plunged to earth, leaving a trail of blue smoke. The victory was confirmed by the French.

Lieutenant Putnam was the winner in the third battle. Four enemy machines tried to attack him when they were set upon suddenly by four allied airmen. The Germans were forced to Putnam's level, where he was able to drive one machine into a nose dive. The Germans shot downward, straightened out twice but finally crashed to earth.

An American bombing squadron, commanded by Lieutenant Gundelach, dropped twenty bombs on the railway yards at Conflans yesterday morning. Eighteen direct hits were observed in the centre of the tracks in the east portion of the yard and two on the roundhouse.

The squadron was pursued by eleven enemy planes, six of which were specially left behind. One of the remaining five was hit by the American machine gunfire and forced to descend near Joinville.

American aviators bombarded the railroad yard at Dommary-Baroncourt, in the Verdun-Metz area yesterday morning. Longuyon, north of Verdun, and Thiaucourt were attacked on Wednesday. Several bursts were observed in the central and southern parts of the yard at Dommary-Baroncourt, and the installations there are believed to have been wiped out. Three direct hits were made on the track in front of Longuyon, and twenty-three bombs fell on surrounding warehouses. Certain military objectives were bombed at Thiaucourt.

Confirmation has been received of the victory of Lieutenant Edgar C. Tobin of San Antonio, Texas, in an air combat on Aug. 10.

Ask for Mrs. Skeffington's Return.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The executive authorities in Ireland have reconsidered the case of Mrs. F. Sheehy Skeffington and have recommended that the Home Office, with which the decision rests, issue a permit to enable her to return to Ireland, according to The Manchester Guardian. It was announced yesterday that Mrs. Skeffington had asked for such a permit and that it had been refused.

BRITISH NAVY FLIERS BOMB DOCKS IN BELGIUM

Great Activity Shown in Attacking Coast Points and Airdromes Near By.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—British aviators working with the navy from Aug. 8 to Aug. 15 dropped sixty tons of bambs on German docks and airdromes in Belgium, says a statement issued by the British Admiralty tonight. Their activities also include the bringing down of a German airship, previously reported, and a direct hit on a German destroyer. Sixteen German airplanes were brought down during the period. The statement reads:

"During the period of Aug. 8 to 15 Royal Air Force contingents working with the navy have carried out a large number of bombing raids on military objectives with good results. In all approximately sixty tons of bombs have been dropped on the Zeebrugge and Ostend Docks, the Varssenaere airdrome, the La Brugoise works, the docks at Bruges and on Blaankenberg and Middelkerke, as well as on many enemy batteries and billets.

"As a result of the attack on the Varssenaere airdrome.

Six machines that were lined up were set on fire and a fire started among the hangars on both sides of the airdrome. Two Gotha hangars were hit and one demolished. Large petrol dumps also were set on fire. Fires were observed burning three hours later.

"On the 11th, as previously reported, a German airship was sighted in the North Sea and attacked by one of our machines. After a short engagement, the enemy airship fell in flames from a great height. Enemy shipping also has been attacked successfully and a direct hit was observed on a hostile destroyer, after which other vessels closed around the damaged ship. On the return journey when about eight miles from the scene a big explosion was seen to occur.

"During the engagements that have taken place sixteen enemy machines and one captive balloon were destroyed and fifteen machines driven down out of control. Three of our machines failed to return."

FIST BLOW FELLED GERMAN.

Terry Murphy, Pittsburgh Pugilist, Knocked Out a Lieutenant.

PARIS, July 20, (Associated Press correspondence.)—Forced in close bayonet fighting to use the butt of his gun across the head of a boche and to lay him low, Terry Murphy, the Pittsburgh lightweight, unable to recover his gun rapidly enough, next swung with his right fist upon a German Lieutenant, who was ready to draw upon him, and knocked the German into unconsciousness. It was Terry's first knockout in France.

Terry's unit was brigaded with the French in the sector about Château Thierry. He was one of hundreds of volunteers from his regiment to seek duty in the front line.

TEUTON CHANCELLOR RIDICULED IN PRESS

Defender of Kuehlmann Laughs at Hertling's Pretense of Making Foreign Policy.

ATTACKS BERLIN SYSTEM

Frankfurter Zeitung Writer Refers to Couriers with Bombs and Obnoxious Naval Attaches.

When on July 19 a cable dispatch from Amsterdam told how the Frankfurter Zeitung, one of the few non-Socialist pro-peace German newspapers, had printed an article subjecting the German diplomatic system to the severest kind of criticism, it was not brought out that this article was largely devoted to a defense of Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, the former Foreign Secretary, and an attack upon his successor, Admiral von Hintze, and Count von Hertling, the Imperial Chancellor.

A copy of the Frankfurter Zeitung received in London shows that the article was written by Herr Gutmann, the Frankfort paper's former London correspondent, and was such a strong plea for von Kühlmann, who was removed from his post early in July following his declaration that the war could not be ended by a military victory, as to cause some of the London newspapers to conclude that it had been written under the direct inspiration of the temporarily discredited statesman. Herr Gutmann begins by ridiculing Count Hertling's statement that the Chancellor alone was responsible for the empire's foreign policy and continues:

"This is the dictum of a gentleman of seventy-seven who, until a year ago, was not required either by office or profession to think about the non-German part of the world. Count Hertling regards the Secretary of State merely as an official agent, one might well have demanded that he himself should deliver the binding and authoritative declarations of German policy instead of leaving them to his servant, von Kühlmann, as he regularly did; for Bethmann Hollweg it must at least be said that on all important occasions he threw himself into the breach.

"Well, the world now knows what to make of Herr von Hertling's heroic 'I make the policy.' In a painful situation he had to find a formula which would keep the carriage trotting along until the next accident. If for general reasons the political parties accept that, that is a matter by itself. From the point of view of foreign policy and the conduct of it, Hertling's assurance has only made matters worse, because the prestige of the Minister for Foreign Affairs is now reduced lower than ever.

"The leaders of other States do not regard a mere clerk as their equal. They must hesitate to engage in important and secret negotiations with him, for a subordinate has no plenary powers. But the Imperial Chancellor, even if he thinks that he 'makes' the policy, cannot supervise everything. Consequently certain wireless currents cannot reach Berlin, because there is no suitable apparatus to receive them."

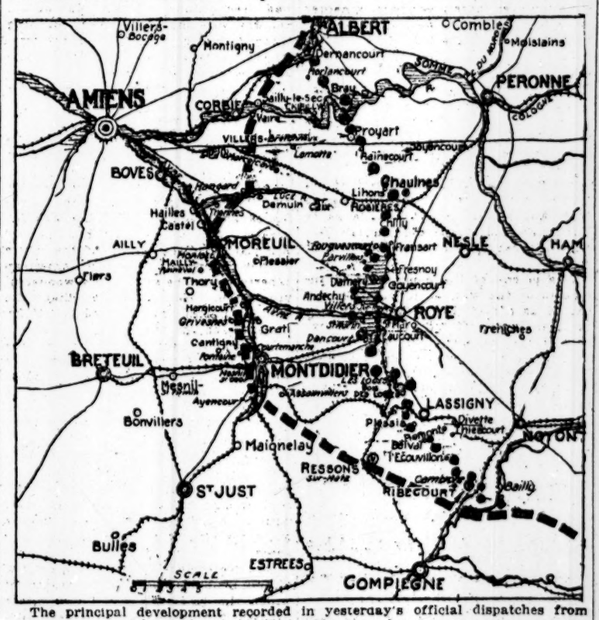
The writer then draws a sympathetic sketch of how Dr. von Kühlmann was sent from pillar to post in the German diplomatic service. Before the war he was in London, "brilliantly co-operating in those great treaties between Germany and England which were ready for signature when the catastrophe came." Then he was sent to Sweden, Holland, and Turkey—in no capital having time "to get warm"—and at last brought back to Berlin and compelled by "irresistible pressure," and in spite of his first refusal, to become Foreign Secretary. He knew nothing about German domestic politics; in dealing with Russia he was compelled to produce quick results, and so "laid on swampy ground foundations which are already falling in." He did not know enough about Austria-Hungary, and consequently was "insufficiently protected against the influence of optimists." Moreover, he was expected to manage the Reichstag and so "filled on the functions of chief whip," for which he really had no time. Brought to Berlin because the people there "wanted to see a fresh face," he was used up and thrown away in a few months.

In the second part of the article Herr Gutmann attacks the German system as follows:

"Foreign policy, as it is conducted in Germany, is a confusion of tendencies fighting and intriguing against one another; the German people would be seized with horror if it knew all the spirits that take part. People complain of our pursuing a false policy. We have not pursued any policy, but ten or fifteen policies—right and wrong policies mixed together. In England there are no civil, military and naval cabinets which influence the policy of the monarch. If the Foreign Office in London wanted one of its couriers to carry bombs in his luggage it might perhaps be done, but we have never heard of some other department, without the knowledge of the responsible people in the Foreign Office, putting bombs in the messenger's bag, and so compromising important relations in the most dangerous way. Nor have we heard of English Naval Attachés pursuing a policy of their own not approved by the Foreign Office. People say much ill of the Northcliffe press, but we have never heard of various departments in the English State fighting like the Montagues and the Capulets through journalistic serfs."

The writer goes on to declare that the system can only be maintained because the persons who know all about it keep their mouths shut, and dismissed diplomats are silent for fear of being expelled from society. There is then a long account of the once famous intrigues against the late Baron von Marschall when he was Foreign Secretary, twenty years ago. The writer says that there has been no improvement since then, and ends by declaring that Germany cannot get peace until those who hold the power in Germany also take the responsibility.

Theatre of Latest Operations on Somme Front



The principal development recorded in yesterday's official dispatches from the battle area was the flattening out, by French and Canadian troops, of the arc formed by the German defense of Roye.

The shaded portion of the map indicates approximately the ground won by this latest allied advance.

AUSTRIAN ATTACKS FAIL.

Invaders Sustain Heavy Loss on the Piave, Italians Report.

ROME, Aug. 16.—The War Office statement today reads:

In the Tonale region, enemy reactions against our advanced positions were repulsed. On Wednesday night, on the Piave, southwest of Grave di Papadopoli, three hostile attacks against our garrison were driven back with heavy losses.

Four hostile airplanes and a captive balloon have been brought down.

VIENNA, Aug. 16, (via London.)—The official communication from Headquarters today says:

Italian attacks against the Morozzo positions failed. Otherwise the day was quiet on the Tonale sector.

On Monte Cimone enemy storming troops were repulsed.

Italian War Cross for Americans.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Aug. 15, (Associated Press.)—Several members of the American Red Cross Ambulance Service have been decorated with the Italian War Cross for excellent conduct on Monte Grappa early in June. The men decorated were Captain R. W. Bates of Cambridge, Mass.; John Cloud of St. Louis; Joseph Widner of New York; James Baker of Minneapolis, and Lieutenant Ginvolle of Florida.

There's something about them you'll like.
Twenty for a Quarter
Herbert Tareyton
London Cigarettes

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief
BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no dangerous or deleterious substance.

PEACE QUESTION UP AT KAISER'S PARLEY

Inspired Telegram Says Rulers Discussed Outlook in the Entente Countries.

HINTZE FEELER OPENS WAY

Report That Polish Dispute Has Been Settled—"Fruitful Results" Announced.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16.—Today Kaiser Charles is traveling back from Imperial German Headquarters so as to be able to celebrate the anniversary of his birthday in Austria. Messages from Berlin say yesterday was an important day, for there was a great conference at Headquarters, and the Berlin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, who is generally very well-informed, declares in this morning's issue that the Polish question already has been decided.

Messages from Vienna state that the belief is incorrect that the decision is against an Austrian solution, but that if a decision now has been come to, it is hard to believe it has gone against Germany.

The inspired Germania declares emphatically against an Austrian solution on the ground that the relations between Germany and Austria-Hungary may one day be altered and that German statesmen must always keep in mind that "this neighbor of ours, which will one day become more powerful, would then not be a very pleasant neighbor, with the long, common frontier to the south and east."

Forecast New Peace Drive.

Nearly all of today's German papers print an identical telegram, clearly inspired, which says that Kaiser Charles went to Headquarters at his own suggestion and that besides the Polish problem, all war questions, both military and political, are being discussed at the conference. The conference, the message declares, is concerning itself with "all the political happenings in the Entente lands, with special regard to the state of affairs in all the war-waging countries which might create prospects of clearing the way for a general peace."

Are we, therefore, on the eve of another German peace offensive? Certainly a report of the "state of affairs" which Kaiser Charles would present to the Headquarters conference would be no highly encouraging one, and the chaos in the east and the defeat in the west have clearly had such a depressing effect in Germany that some such action suggests itself with a view to raising the determination and spirit of the people by representing to them once more that Germany is a peace-loving country, while the Entente is to blame for the prolongation of the war, and is desirous of annihilating the Central Empires.

Thus, the "defensive war" propaganda might be given a fresh lease of life. Admiral von Hintze's statement to a representative of the Cologne Gazette may almost be taken as the opening of this offensive. This effort to stir up the jingo feeling to a greater extent in the war-weary Fatherland that such action is necessary is interesting and instructive. As a Pan German dodge it will deceive nobody, probably not even the mass of the German people.

"Complete Agreement" Announced.

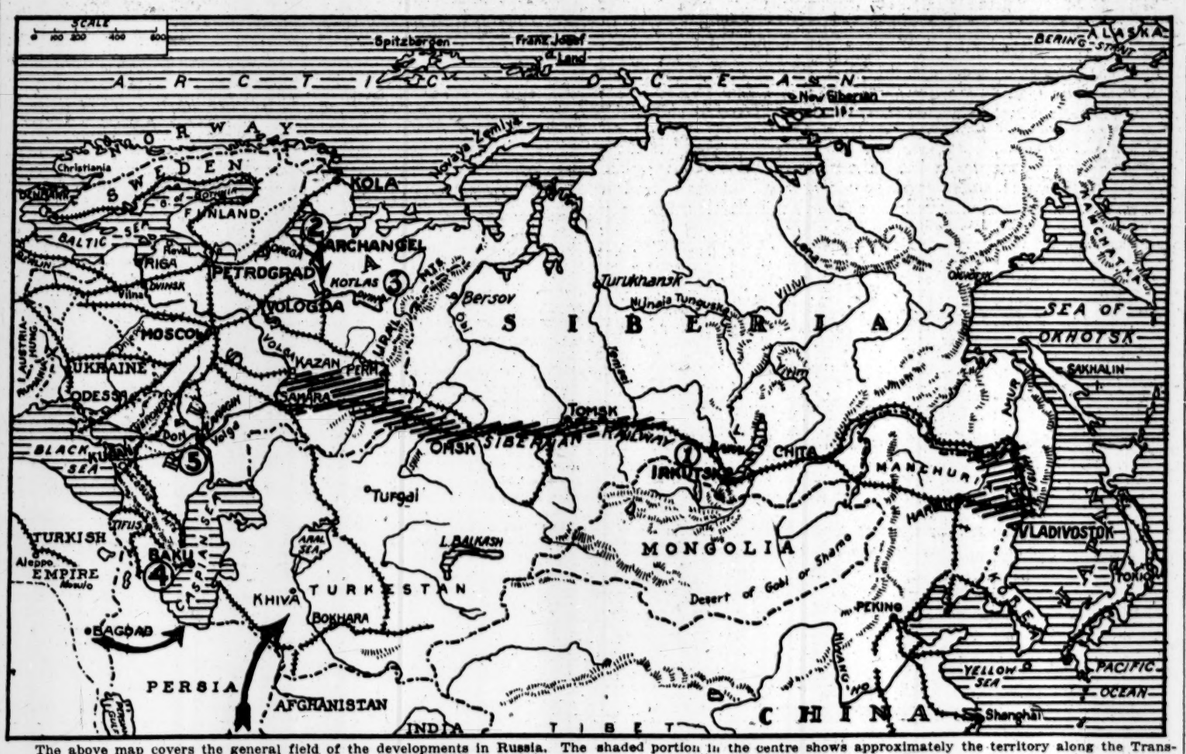
AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16.—The "complete agreement" existing between Germany and Austria-Hungary has been again demonstrated at the meeting of the Emperors at German Main Headquarters, an official statement from Berlin today declares.

The statement, which is dated at German headquarters yesterday, reads:

"The meeting of the august sovereigns once again has manifested the close understanding and complete agreement on political and military tasks and an identical and most loyal interpretation of the alliance. The intercourse of the monarchs was characterized by a cordiality commensurate with their personal relations as well as the interests of the people.

"Leading statesmen and military leaders have conferred with complete and fruitful results. The Kaiser gave audience to Baron Burian, Field Marshal Arz and other Austrian Ministers, while Emperor Charles received Baron Burian and Field Marshal von Hindenburg."

Map Showing the Allied Efforts to Save Russia From German Domination



The above map covers the general field of the developments in Russia. The shaded portion in the centre shows approximately the territory along the Trans-Siberian Railroad controlled by the Czechoslovaks and the Government of Western Siberia, whose capital is Omsk. The shaded part at the eastern end of the road shows the section controlled by the Czechoslovak, Cossack, and allied forces which are landing at Vladivostock. In between a large army of Bolsheviki and former Teuton prisoners controls the railroad and Lake Baikal, with its base at Irkutsk (1).

In the extreme north from the ports of Archangel and Onega (2), as indicated by the arrow, allied troops are pursuing the Bolsheviki, and making for Kotlas (3), 200 miles south of Archangel, on the Dvina River, with the purpose of getting in touch with the Czechoslovaks along the Volga.

In the south Russia is being opened up by the Allies. A British force from Bagdad in Mesopotamia having fought its way over the mountains in Persia, (see arrow,) and marched to the Caspian Sea, crossed over it to Baku (4), and joined the Russians, (who in this case happen to be Bolsheviki,) and Armenians defending that great oil port, which is besieged by the Turks. At the same time another British force coming from India through Beluchistan, and skirting Afghanistan through Persia, (see arrow,) has arrived in Turkestan and joined the tribes there fighting the Bolsheviki. It is also guarding the Trans-Caspian Railroad.

At the same time the Don Cossacks, having cleared the left bank of the Don River of Red troops, are closing in on the important city of Zagarin (5), and are reported to be negotiating with their Cossack allies of Kuban to the south and adjoining regions for a joint central government. To the north their troops have entered the government of Veronesh, which adjoins Ukraine, the population of which is in revolt against the Germans, whom they invited in to help drive the Bolsheviki out.

These movements from the north, south, and east are tending to organize a solid pro-Ally territory of eastern and central Russia, from the Arctic Ocean to the Caucasus, from which another eastern battle front against the Central Powers can be constructed.

NATIONS IN LEAGUE NOW, SAYS CECIL

British Under Secretary Asserts Its Basis Is International Food Commission.

VICTORY IN UNITY ALONE

R. B. Stevens Predicts Victory Within a Year in Speech at Dinner of Notables in London.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking last night at a government dinner in celebration of the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the International Commission on Revictualling, said he believed the commission formed the nucleus of a league of nations.

He said he would not venture to speak of all the United States had done and was doing in the matter of supplies, but he was satisfied the American people had thrown their whole heart and soul into the contest.

R. B. Stevens, of the United States Shipping Board, on behalf of the United States, assured those present that enough shipping would be available to win the war. He paid tribute to Italy's victory over the Austrians.

During his address Sir Robert Cecil said:

"We are now not only in the alliance with the greatest partnership of nations, but we are engaged in the greatest enterprise taxing the energies of mankind. All the suffering and all the great strain on our resources can be met only by the complete pooling of them. Great Britain and America have not suffered like some of the Allies. They have been spared the misery of invasion and the sight of their fairest provinces trampled by the cruelty of tyrannous enemies. That only means that we must redouble our efforts in the comon cause. Every one knows we have not spared our blood, money, trade and shipping, and we are not going to spare them. All these things we are bound to do in the common cause. All these things we will do.

"The unity of the alliance is due to the realization that we are engaged in a great cause—fighting for justice against force; right against might. If we are merely going to restore by our victory the world to what it was before, then, I will not say this war has been fought in vain, but we shall have missed the greatest chance ever offered to a generation of men.

"We must rebuild the international system. That is why I believe this commission is the organization upon which a league of nations can ultimately be built.

"I have said that we are in partnership. It is by conforming to and extending that partnership that we, perhaps, could show the way for a future organization of nations. I believe this to be the greatest opportunity for statesmanship ever offered to mankind. It is our business not to falter. Let us proceed with the work of which this commission is an example. Let us proceed to work in other ways, also. Thus, perchance, we shall find we have advanced some distance toward the great consummation of peace on earth and good will towards men."

Marquis Imperiali, Italian Ambassador to Great Britain, was one of the speakers at the dinner. He said, in part:

"In time of war unity is life itself. The unity as exemplified by this commission which has met together, all the progressive nations of the world is that unity which must in the end triumph over the formidable might of the enemy."

During his address, R. B. Stevens said:

"While Americans live thousands of miles away from the terrible politics of Europe, today, thank God, they are permitted to join in this battle. They are men enough, with courage enough and resources enough to defeat the Germans. If Americans make the necessary sacrifices we will win the war within a year."

As Mr. Stevens closed, Lord Robert again rose and said:

"The inspiring speech of Mr. Stevens to which we have just listened must bring increased courage to all our hearts. We recognize the enthusiasm and devotion of the American people and gladly welcome them to their share in the great task before us. There is upon my right a representative of the Japanese Empire, which we hope is about to open a new and glorious chapter of the struggle."

Big Wheat Crop in France.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The total production of wheat in France this year is estimated at 50,000,000 quintals (183,500,000 bushels,) being an increase of 25 per cent. over last year's crop, according to the Intransigeant.

WAVE OF IMMORALITY AWES GERMAN CLERGY

Lutheran Synod Discusses Ways to Curb Dissolute Conduct of Youth in Empire.

AMSTERDAM, July 30, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Lutheran Synod of Berlin the other day called a special meeting to discuss methods of dealing with the dissolute ways of the thousands of young munition workers, male and female, who habitually squander their high wages in riotous living and immorality. It was agreed that most of the youth of the country seemed to be entirely beyond control.

Much has already been written about the unsafety of the public streets, and the general callous indifference to the sufferings of others. This seems to apply to the whole of Germany.

"Every man's hand seems to be against his neighbor," the Cologne Gazette despairingly exclaims, and it devotes a whole article to the intense if latent anger of the populace at the extortions to which it is subjected by the unscrupulous methods of tradesmen, who, in their turn, are made the victims of deficient government control and the usurious practices of producers.

Popular discontent is fanned by announcements of extravagant profits such as those made by a meat firm which supplies the army. It operated with a capital of a million marks and in one year netted a profit of 722,638 marks.

Sarcastic comment abounds in respect of the newly rich who flaunt their recently acquired wealth in the faces of their less-favored fellow citizens. The vulgarian who at a restaurant calls for "three times a portion of whatever is most expensive" is a standing type.

Another feature is the phenomenal demand for real estate by war profiteers whose aim is to become "lord of a manor." The German Tageszeitung the other day contained no fewer than 25 advertisements for country estates wanted at once, from 1,000 to 2,500 acres, price no object, although land has risen to double, and some times treble, the value of pre-war times.

All these things serve to embitter the helpless poorer classes, to a degree the danger of which has not escaped the attention of the powers that be, as witness recent arrangements made at Münster, Westphalia, where the service of the clergy has been enlisted by the officials of the war food department to keep down the growing popular discontent over the food difficulties.

The War Situation

By THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Practically all of the fighting of yesterday centred about the semicircle which enveloped Roye. The French reports of yesterday are rather vague and do not give an exact idea of just what was accomplished. The last definite reports of the fighting we received showed the most advanced line running through the western edges of Goyencourt, Villers les Roye, Fichelle, and Armancourt. But the French report of last night seems to indicate that the line now, instead of being such a pronounced curve, is practically straight, running almost due north and south along the western limits of Goyencourt, St. Mard, and Laucourt.

This means that the curve has been punched out by a gain of nearly a mile and a half in depth. Tilloloy is in doubt. It may be in French hands or not, but if not it is fairly pocketed, and must be evacuated before very many days. This, of course, will not change the situation materially. It is, however, a positive indication that the battle line is still moving, still being pressed eastward toward the Somme Canal.

It is a difficult situation to work out. All will depend on the ability of the Germans in the south to hold fast to their positions. If this southern flank can hold its own, if it can prevent the French from occupying the western side of the Oise bend the centre would seem safe for the moment. But if this anchor in the south should be lifted, there does not appear any reason why the Germans should not be made to go back of the Somme Canal. On the other hand, there does not seem to be any reason why they should not be willing to do so unless it be that positions which are being prepared for them are not yet ready.

The country between them and the canal is from a military standpoint worthless. The only thing the Germans have to fear through such a retreat is the moral effect at home, and this has been ignored so often it can hardly be considered a controlling factor.

The interest in this particular theatre, however, is but minor compared to what is happening in the east, and in the present stage is of less immediate importance. The importance of relieving the situation in the west by rebuilding the front in Russia has been mentioned in these columns on several occasions. In fact, it is exceedingly dubious whether the war can ever be terminated through a complete military decision unless the Russians can be induced again to play a military part.

They are ready to do so. The Bolsheviki régime is practically at an end. It has been tried, weighed in the balance, and found wanting. The majority of the Russians are ready and have been ready for some time to look for succor in another quarter. The majority do not and never have favored the Bolshevist brand of socialism. That is the reason the Versailles conference desired military intervention—to provide the nucleus about which a new Russian army could be gathered. But here the unity of control and of command broke down because we did not consider ourselves bound. In fact, we announced just the opposite policy from that which the majority of the conference desired.

Instead of a military force we favored sending on what was really a military mission, a force of Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. representatives and a corporal's guard to protect them. But if we did not see the situation squarely, Lenine did. Seeing that the Russians had discovered the clay feet of their god, knowing that he was practically at the end of his power, he made one last effort to hold it by declaring war on the Allies. This, however, has apparently proved a boomerang. It alienated even more of his followers and made his situation even more precarious. Whether we will or not then, we must take advantage of the situation which he has created.

The British have already taken long strides in this direction. Fighting at Baku, there has been an army of Armenians and remnants of the transcaucasian army which never disbanded in full. For the moral effect, Great Britain decided to assist this force, and accordingly has detached a part of her Mesopotamian army from the Bagdad front and sent it up through Persia to Turkestan and across the Caspian Sea, where it has joined the Armenians at Baku.

This is one of the most amazing incidents of the war, as it had been accepted as a fact that Russia had been completely cut off from the Allies except at the seacoast. But on the heels of this information we are furnished with even greater surprises. A British army from India—of size unknown—has crossed Beluchistan and Persia, and has appeared in Turkestan in support of the force at Baku. This promises trouble for both the Turks and the Germans, while opening to the Allies a vista into a land which for over a year has been considered absolutely closed.

LUDENDORFF SEEKS MORE MEN TO FIGHT

Orders a "Comb-Out" of Auxiliary Services to Help His Decreasing Forces.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 15—(Associated Press.)—Germany has acknowledged that her man power, once so freely wasted, now is dwindling in proportions great enough apparently to cause considerable anxiety to the high command. The toll taken, particularly in recent fighting, by the allied armies and the prospect of being confronted by ever-growing American forces have caused General Ludendorff to issue most imperative orders for a vigorous, immediate comb-out in the German Army in order to recover from auxiliary units all the men capable of entering the trenches.

In this comb-out, says the order issued by General Ludendorff, first consideration will be given to men of more than 43 years who have served in the front line longer than six months. He announces that commissions have been appointed to investigate the entire situation, including men of every rank. All men available for the infantry must be sent to depots in Belgium, the special purpose of the high command being to get more infantry reserves.

Appended to the order are special instructions to Field Marshal von Mackensen and General von Schlotz to make "a greater demand upon the local personnel" instead of using Germans in the auxiliary services as reinforcements.

China Withholds Minister to Vatican

PEKING, Aug. 12.—The Chinese Government has canceled the appointment of its Minister to the Vatican and has ordered the Minister, who has reached Madrid on his way to Rome, not to proceed.

NORTHCLIFFE HITS AT BRITISH CENSORS

Declares Suppression of News Has Obscured Nation's War Work.

PRAISES AMERICAN EFFORTS

Transportation of Troops by Sea and Land One of the Great Miracles of the World.

LONDON, Aug. 16, (via Montreal.)—Lord Northcliffe today entertained at luncheon a number of Canadian, Australian and American editors. Besides the editors there were present the Earl of Reading, British Ambassador to the United States; Premier Hughes of Australia, Premier Massey of New Zealand and Premier Borden of Canada, the Australian, Canadian and New Zealand High Commissioners and a large number of other prominent citizens of the Dominions.

In toasting his guests, Lord Northcliffe said that the way the Colonials had been coming over to help the old country was one of the most touching things in history. He spoke of the campaigns in Gallipoli and at Vimy Ridge and also dwelt on what the Americans had done at Château-Thierry. The Americans, he said, had proved to be "the goods." What the Germans had called a mob in uniform had proved to be an entirely new and most efficient kind of an army.

Lord Northcliffe also touched on the output of air engines in the United States and declared that this was far greater than the combined output of Austria and Germany or of the whole British Empire. The new American Liberty motor, he said, was a wonderful production. He estimated that the United States could produce 10,000 motors each month.

One of the great miracles of the world, Lord Northcliffe added, was the way the Americans have been transported by sea and land. The railroad handling alone had been a great achievement, and all of it had been done with order and astounding punctuality, far in advance of the American Government's promises. Likewise, the efforts of the Americans in shipbuilding and food production had been beyond imagination. America, he said, was turning out every kind of ship at unprecedented speed.

Lord Northcliffe criticised the secrecy of the British censorship, by reason of which, he said, the world had never realized the magnitude of Great Britain's silent efforts. The best proof of what Great Britain had done, he continued, existed in the casualty lists, which the censor did not permit to become known to the people of Great Britain or her allies. The Germans knew the extent of the British losses to a man, he said.

"We have had 900,000 men killed during the war," Lord Northcliffe said. "Last year our total casualties were more than 800,000. These figures are a sufficient answer to the German propaganda stories that England was ready to fight to the last Frenchman Italian, American, or man from the Dominions."

Lord Northcliffe concluded by saying that every pacifist newspaper in Great Britain was subsidized.

AUTONOMY MOVE IN AUSTRIA

Premier Hussarek Said to Plan Revision of Constitution.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A plan has been adopted for the formation of a league of Austro-Hungarian States, to be autonomous in dealing with home affairs, according to a Vienna dispatch quoting the Czech Radical organ in the Austrian capital.

The Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen transmits this dispatch, as printed in the Berlin Vossische Zeitung. The quotation from the Czech organ reads:

"It is learned from a reliable source that Premier Hussarek has reached an understanding with prominent representatives of all the Austrian parties for a complete revision of the Austrian constitution. It is planned to form a number of States that shall have home rule, including the German, Czech, Polish and South Slavonian States. These, with Hungary, will form a league of Austro-Hungarian States."

GREET AMERICAN BAND.

Musicians Who Were at Peak Wilson Showered with Flowers at Annecy.

ANNECY, France, Aug. 16.—An American military band, which had participated in the naming of Peak Wilson, near Chamonix, in honor of President Wilson, arrived here today. It was met at the station by the Mayor and city officials and paraded the city, which was decorated with flags.

The members of the band were cheered and showered with flowers along the line of march.

In this week's issue of The Mid-Week Pictorial, The New York Times Illustrated War Weekly, quarter section of a gravure landscape map of the western front, size 2 1-8 x 2¼ feet. At news stands, 24 pages, 50 stamps, 10 cents a copy.—Advt.

GERMAN LLOYDS LURS OUR WAR MOTIVES

Director Heineken, Warning of Our Coming Power, Hints We Coveted German Ships.

OUR ENMITY A SERIOUS BLOW

But He Doubts If America Will Join Britain in Waging a Trade War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The London Times Hague correspondent reports that the North German Lloyd Year Book just issued emphasies the necessity of rapid reconstruction of German shipping after the conclusion of peace if Germany is to contend with foreign rivalry. Philip Heineken, the General Director of the North German Lloyd Company, writing on shipping and trade in 1917, discusses America's entry into the war. While leaving the effect of this intervention on the military side to experts, he says:

"I should like quite generally to utter a warning against underestimating our latest adversary. In toughness and endurance he is little inferior to the Englishman, and what one has so far heard of American performances at all events compels great respect for the energy with which they attack every new problem on that side of the ocean."

He doubts whether the difficulties of transporting the American Army, with gigantic supplies, can be overcome, and adds:

"Economically especially and regarded from the angle of the view of the German shipping interests, American intervention (it would be foolish to wish to shut one's eyes to it) is a heavy blow to us, and it remains for history to establish whether covetousness toward the German ships in American ports did not play a direct and decisive part in the matter. In any case, the best and most valuable German steamers, which are in part hardly replaceable, have suffered confiscation and are now employed in transporting American troops and munitions to France and England. Did not Americans foresee this way of employing the German ships in the event of their participation in the war, and were they not conscious that a large part of these ships would then fall victims to submarines and torpedoes?"

Concerning Germany's future relations with America, he counsels caution in assuming that America at the conclusion of peace will associate herself with Britain in a trade war against the Central Powers. He points out that it is said that British propaganda in America in favor of a trade war has failed completely. American industrial corporations, he adds, are said to have made all preparations for international trade after the war and to have accumulated large stocks for this purpose.

GERMANS RAGE AT BRITAIN.

Press Comments Bitterly on Recognition of Czechoslovac Nation.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16.—German newspapers comment bitterly upon the manifesto issued by Great Britain in recognition of the Czechoslovak nation.

"It is the acme of hypocrisy when England gives these notorious traitors a testimonial that they are waging legitimate warfare," the Cologne Gazette says.

"This recognition will remain only a recognition on paper if the Central Powers, as they have so far, remain victorious against the world-attack," says the Frankfort Gazette. "Our defeat alone could assist the Czechoslovaks to that political independence which the Entente grants them so hastily. Nevertheless, it is a serious step the importance of which we must not underestimate from the viewpoint of propaganda.

"England's step, which is doubtless backed by the remainder of the Entente, must certainly affect detrimentally the meagre prospects of peace, because promises have been made which could only materialize after the collapse of Austria."

MORE BRITISH IN RUSSIA

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

fused to recognize the Brest-Litovsk treaty and have been implacable in their hostility to the Teutons and the Bolsheviki. It was suggested by officials here that the conduct of the Cossacks is significant of the support the small interallied army and the Czechoslovaks will receive from various factions in their efforts to aid the Russians in the re-establishment of the eastern front.

BAKU COUP AMAZES BRITAIN.

Arrival There of Troops from Bagdad a Complete Surprise.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A complete surprise was sprung this afternoon on the British public by the announcement that a British force is taking part in the defense of Baku and the oil district on the western shore of the Caspian Sea. It is not a very large force, and it has boldly plunged into a situation full of political, as well as military, difficulties, but it is hoped that it may prove just such a stabilizing element as has so often accomplished wonders in Eastern affairs.

The whole story of this new move cannot yet be told, but enough has been revealed to excite the imagination. It begins with the resistance, offered at Baku, by remnants of the Armenians and local Bolsheviki to the Tatars and Turks. The Tatars, though under Russian rule, are akin to the Turks in race and religion, and when the revolution came they threw in their lot with the latter.

When some weeks ago General Marshall detached a force from Bagdad to make its way up to the Caspian, not a whisper of this expedition was heard in this country, and even now its composition and strength are carefully guarded military secrets. It proceeded by a caravan route through Kermanshah, Hamadan, Kazbin, and Resht to Enzeli, a port on the Caspian, and thence took ship to Baku.

It met with little opposition, the Jangali tribesmen offering the only active resistance, but it had to negotiate an exceedingly difficult country. Motor transport was out of the question because Paitak Pass was a serious obstacle, and supplies even were hard to come by.

Now the British force has taken over part of the defenses of Baku, and is operating under the command of General Dokuchaieff. He is confronted by Turks, of whom, perhaps, there are some regular soldiers. Neither side has an artillery to speak of, but it is hoped that Dokuchaieff will be able to organize a strong pro-Ally centre and not only hold Baku, but obtain possession of the Caspian shipping as well. He would thus balk the enemy plans to cross the Caspian. Fortunately the Allies can now rely on the support of the new Persian Government, but all the Trans-Caspian region is in much disorder.

In another part of Russia, fighting is rapidly developing. When the Bolsheviki were turned out of Archangel by the rising of the people, they retired southward, committing every kind of atrocity, and burning the bridges to Obeserskaya. Here is the junction of the roads from Archangel and Onega Bay, and the Bolsheviki have been strong enough to check the detachments that the Allies sent there from these two points. They are making resistance, and are so organized as to suggest the presence of German officers. However, it is believed that they will soon be driven back.

Meanwhile, another allied force is working up the Dwina, a fine, broad river, to Kotlas, 260 miles from Archangel, which is the railhead of Viatka, on the Murman Railroad. It is expected to arrive there early next month. An unconfirmed rumor reports that there is an advance of 2,000 Bolsheviki from Lake Onega, and that the Germans are prepared to march north from all the Finnish railheads. One of their chief objectives will be the Petchegenen Gulf, which would make a U-boat base.

From the rest of Russia the news is obscure. There is a disquieting report of a Czechoslovak defeat near Samara by the Bolsheviki, but it is unconfirmed. There seems to be a chance that the Russian forces under Alexeieff and Denekin, which have been operating in the Southern Urals, will join the Czechoslovaks. Originally composed of former officers, it has been considerably recruited from the anti-Bolshevist peasantry.

The truth of the flight of Lenine and Trotzky is still undetermined.

WEPT AS BRITISH LANDED.

Population of Murmansk Cried: "At Last Russia Will Be Free!"

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The population of the Murmansk region received with joy the British force that landed there recently, according to an allied diplomat who has arrived in London from Petrograd.

"I was in Murman when the British troops arrived," he said, "and am quite unable to describe the pleasure that the arrival caused. Old men and women wept with tears of joy, crying: 'At last Russia will be saved!' The peasants, workmen and aristocracy know that Germany is their enemy.

"Never has the situation been so favorable as today for the presence of the Allies in Russia. Many men in Petrograd who held high positions in the old Russian Army say their worst enemy is Germany. They have told me that they know now that the only real friends of Russia are the Allies."

ALLIES CHASE REDS DOWN DVINA RIVER

German Report Says Americans Were Transferred from Transports to Barges.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16.—The first connected story on the advance of the Entente forces southward from Archangel, Northern Russia, is given in a special dispatch to the Düsseldorf Nachtrichten from Stockholm. The dispatch, which is dated Aug. 14, says:

"Last Monday 6,000 Entente troops, reinforced by 3,000 Russians, assembled at Archangel and the same night the order was given to proceed southeastward. Three thousand Russians embarked on eleven river steamers and a number of barges towed by tugs, the destination of which was Kotlas on the Dvina River. The remainder of the troops marched along the Archangel-Vologda Railway with orders to halt at Trusanovskaya, seventy miles south of Archangel.

"The flotilla was first fired upon from both river banks near Kakutzkaya, and a half mile further on encountered a barricade of sunken boats, which impeded further progress. Here the troops were compelled to land to await fresh orders.

"Nor did the land troops reach their goal. They encountered their first resistance by the Soviet troops at the point where the Log River bisects the railway. The Entente forces halted here. This movement seemed a feint, and the main operation apparently is on the Dvina River.

"Monday night there arrived at Solombolsk, near Archangel, four transports, from which an American contingent was transferred directly to barges in the mouth of the river without touching at Archangel.

"Admiral Kemp (British) on Monday issued a proclamation to the Russians saying that the Moscow rulers had betrayed Russia to the Kaiser, who now was sending troops to destroy the liberty gained by the expenditure of so much blood."

CLAIM CHECK TO ALLIES.

Reds Seek by Propaganda to Spur Troops Against Czechoslovaks.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Bolshevist Government in an official statement claims the capture of positions in the Archangel district, where there are Allied troops, and says that their adversaries have abandoned the fighting near Onega, according to a Reuter despatch from Moscow.

A series of successes, which apparently are of minor importance, also are claimed in the operations against the Czechoslovaks.

The Soviet Government, says a Russian wireless message, has issued an order that correspondence to foreign countries must not be accepted "for some time to come except for the Ukraine and Germany, localities in German occupation and for war prisoners."

Anti-Entente circles in Petrograd were surprised and dismayed when the Germany Embassy and mission, which had gone to Petrograd from Moscow, suddenly left the former Russian capital, according to a Stockholm dispatch to The Times, quoting the Petrograd Gazette, the only anti-Bolshevist newspaper allowed to appear in Petrograd. Although the Gazette is opposing the Bolshevist régime, it is violently pro-German and anti-British.

It is said that the arrival of the German Embassy at Petrograd gave reason for the belief that it would remain permanently there. The mission numbered 700, and brought its archives and stores to Petrograd by automobile.

The Gazette prints a dispatch from Kiev stating that the Germans are making wholesale arrests of workmen, especially railway employes, and are sending them to concentration camps at Brest-Litovsk and Biala.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16.—Sixty propagandists belonging to labor organizations supporting the Bolshevist régime have left Moscow for the front where the Bolsheviki are fighting the Czechoslovaks, according to a Moscow telegram by way of Berlin. The object of the propagandists is to stimulate the military spirit of the Soviet troops in their campaign.

Addressing the delegates in a farewell speech, says the message, the date of which is not given, Premier Lenine urged them to the utmost efforts to raise the spirits and morale of the troops to the highest level, and thus bring about the suppression of the Czechoslovak movement.

"You must imbue them with the consciousness of the danger and the need of every honorable man supporting the Soviet Republic," Lenine is quoted as saying.

According to the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, War Minister Trotzky is also touring the same front, urging the people to fight "against the enemy."

Adolph Joffe, the Russian Ambassador to Berlin, has left Moscow and was expected to arrive in Berlin Thursday, according to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin.

PETROGRAD NEAR A PANIC.

City Ignorant of What Is Going on —Alarmed by Threat of Lenine.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 16.—A diplomat who has arrived here from Petrograd gives the following news concerning the situation in Russia:

The population is very unnerved by many alarming rumors and awaits coming events almost with panic, as they do not know what new trials they may have to suffer. The Bolsheviki being at the end of their reign, cruelties hitherto unequalled are expected against the Bourgeoisie. At the last sitting of the Executive Committee Lenine declared:

"We may be compelled to go away, but before we withdraw we shall close the door behind us with such force that they will remember us for a very long time."

On the other hand, the early occupation of Petrograd by the Germans is expected. They wish to organize resistance on the line between Petrograd and Zwanka against the allied push from the Murman coast.

All the Moscow and Petrograd papers have been suppressed except Bolshevist journals, and posters in the streets threaten severe penalties for the spreading of disquieting rumors. News is whispered in the ear at cafes and in barbers' shops for fear of spies, as in the time of Savonarola.

All telegraphic communication with Entente countries having ceased, the latest events on the western front are learned only from German communiques. The proclamation by the Entente Governments to the Russian people regarding the landings on the Murman coast and at Vladivostok is not known.

A state of siege has been proclaimed in all the regions near the Czechoslovaks and English. Recently a state of siege has been proclaimed at Kotlas, the present point where contact is possible between the Czechoslovaks and English. All foreigners have been expelled from Kotlas.

The watchword of the Bolsheviki now is "Neither with the Entente nor with the Germans, or perhaps against both." Yet this political hypocrisy, which recalls the Brest-Litovsk declaration—neither peace nor war—evidently cannot avert the approaching Bolshevist catastrophe.

JOINED GERMANS IN FLIGHT.

Bulgar and Turk Envoys to Russia Reach Berlin.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Bulgarian and Turkish Ministers to Russia have arrived in Berlin from Moscow, according to an official dispatch from France today.

Quoting the Munich Neueste Nachrichten, the dispatch says the Germans are greatly disappointed at not being able to depend upon the Bolshevist rule. The paper recounts that the Soviet Government was incapable of protecting the German Embassy, and says that the situation in Russia is analogous to the one in which the Entente Ambassadors find themselves at Archangel.

REDS SEIZING SOCIALISTS.

Forty Prominent Leaders in Danger of Death.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 16.—Forty of the most prominent representatives of the Russian Socialist Party have been arrested by the Bolsheviki, says a telegram to the Social Demokraten from Socialists in Russia.

It is said that it is feared the men will be sentenced to death because they had planned to summon a conference of all Russian workers.

NEW FLAGS ON THE BALTIC.

Colors of Finland and of the Bolsheviki Now Flying There.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 5, (Associated Press.)—Two new flags are to be seen on the Baltic. One is the Russian republican standard, a blood-red banner with the letters R S F S R in gold or yellow in the upper left-hand corner. The letters stand for "The Federal Socialistic Republic of Russian Soviets."

A much more gorgeous affair is the new flag of Finland. It is deep vermillion, quartered by a double-edged golden cross. The outer edge of the cross is white and the inner blue.

Soviet Seizes Our Literature.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16.—The Semi-Official News Agency at Vienna says it has received a telegram from Moscow stating that the Soviet Government has seized several hundredweights of American propaganda literature, "purporting to explain America's policy and to assure Russia of America's friendship."

DEMAND

Take the *man* out of demand, and retail stores would lose only 15% of their sales. Woman does 85% of the purchasing and has an influence over 10% of the balance.

If you make an article used in a home, or an article worn by any member of the family; or, in fact, nearly any article except steam-shovels, the way to sell it is by advertising to the women. They are the "purchasing agents" for American homes, and 1,000,000 of them are influenced in their buying by what they see advertised in The Delineator.

The Delineator
The Magazine In One Million Homes

LIEUT. M'KEE GASSED IN MARNE BATTLE

Son of New York Editor Recovering from Injuries in Hospital in France.

LIEUT. MURRAY WOUNDED

East Orange, N. J., Man Once Escaped in 2,400-Foot Fall—Benjamin F. Gunnell Killed.

LIEUT. SAMUEL MCKEE, JR., who is a son of Samuel McKee, one of the editors of The Morning Telegraph, has been gassed while fighting in the Marne battle with the New England Division. Mr. McKee received a letter from his son yesterday in which he wrote that he was in a hospital recovering from the effects of mustard gas.

Lieut. McKee is in the 104th Infantry of the New England Division. He was formerly a trooper of the First New York Cavalry and served for nine months on the border with that unit. When Congress declared war he was accepted for the Plattsburg Officers' Training Camp and was among the first of the Plattsburgers to be assigned to the New England Guard organization. In France, Lieut. McKee took a special course in a French sniping school. He was in command of a platoon of snipers in the Marne battle when gassed. Lieut. McKee has two brothers in the service. One of them is Lieut. Frank B. McKee of the 30th Infantry of the Camp Upton Division.

LIEUT. WILLIAM L. MURRAY, a son of William J. Murray of 15 Bedford street, East Orange, N. J., has been seriously wounded in action. Information to this effect was received by Mr. Murray from the War Department yesterday. Lieut. Murray is a graduate of the Fort Myer (Va.) Officers' Training Camp of 1917 and went to France with the Twelfth Field Artillery of the regular army. After his arrival in France, last September, Lieut. Murray was ordered to the Aviation Section for training as an aerial observer, and on his completion of the course was reassigned to the Twelfth Artillery as one of its battery observers. Some weeks ago he figured in a fall of 2,400 feet, but escaped without serious injury.

Mrs. Murray received a letter from her son yesterday. In a reference to the Marne battle, in which he was wounded, he wrote:

"The German quits in a hand-to-hand fight every time. The Americans have them all stopped when it comes to a fight in the open, square, and on the level scrapping. The German hates the bayonet, and one American can lick six Germans when it comes to hand-to-hand fighting."

BENJAMIN F. GUNNELL, who was a member of Company I of the 165th Infantry of the Rainbow Division, who has been killed in action, was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Gunnell of Arlington, N. J. Private Gunnell was 22 years old, and was killed on July 28. He was married last October to Miss May Beale of Elizabeth, who died last March.

JOHN J. MURPHY, who is a private in the 114th infantry of the 29th Division, which includes the National Guard of Pennsylvania, has been severely wounded. His mother, Mrs. Ellen Murphy of 48 Yale Avenue, Jersey City, was notified of his injury yesterday. Private Murphy enlisted the day following the declaration of war. He was wounded on July 18.

WILLIAM METZ is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Caspar Metz of 128 Elmwood Avenue, East Orange, and has been missing in action since July 15. Private Metz was a member of a unit of the 29th Division. Mr. Metz, the father of the missing soldier, is a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war. He was born in Germany.

"I once fought for Germany," said Mr. Metz yesterday, "but I am all against her in this present war."

SAMUEL J. LEVIN, who was a private in Company C of the 105th Infantry of the 27th Division, the New York Guard unit, has died of wounds received in action. Private Levin was a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Levin of 808 West 149th Street. Private Levin was wounded on July 31, and died on Aug. 2. He was 25 years old.

PATRICK A. WALSH, who has been killed in action, was a private in the 169th Infantry of the Rainbow Division, which is the Iowa unit of that famous command. He was a brother of James Walsh of 174 West Sixty-fifth Street. When the 169th arrived at Camp Mills last Summer two of Private Walsh's brothers, John and Anthony Walsh, whose home was in this city, went to Mineola and joined the regiment.

LOUIS LANGDON, who is a private in Company H of the 105th Infantry, has been wounded in action. He is a son of Mrs. Jessie Langdon of Rockville Centre, L. I., and was wounded on July 15. Langdon served on the Mexican border with the old 69th, New York.

ANDREW FATSCHER of Valley Stream, is the first soldier from that place to lose his life in battle in this war. Private Fatscher was in the taxicab business at Valley Stream when he enlisted in the regulars. He had been in France since last January.

HARWOOD'S DEATH IN DOUBT.

Father Hears That Officer, Wounded, Is in Base Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—There now seems to be some doubt about the killing of Lieutenant Franklin A. Harwood, formerly of THE YORK YORK TIMES staff, announced in the casualty list of Monday last. At the Statistical Division of the War Department, after an examination of the records today, it was said that the department's advices from General Pershing stated that Lieutenant Harwood, who was in Company E, 16th Infantry, had been killed in action.

The Statistical Division has received, however, from Lieutenant Harwood's father a communication stating that the latter had received a cablegram from his son, stating that he was wounded and had been taken to a base hospital. On the basis of this telegram the War Department has cabled to General Pershing to investigate and report the facts.

The department has no other facts than contained in the official report to the effect that this officer had been killed in action, and the unofficial telegram from the officer's father.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Aug. 16.—Lieutenant Franklin A. Harwood is a son of Franklin Harwood, Deputy Collector in the Internal Revenue Office at Richmond. He graduated in 1909 from the University of Virginia, where he took a leading part in track athletics, winning his letter as a long distance runner. He was also prominent in the fraternity and social life of the college.

EXPEDITES CASUALTY NEWS.

Baker Arranges for Information for Relatives of Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Secretary Baker announced today that he had taken steps to effect more prompt furnishing of information to friends and relatives of sick and wounded American soldiers in France.

"I went to the Surgeon General's office today," said Mr. Baker, "to look into the daily reports from the European hospitals on the sick and wounded, with a view to having them carded, catalogued and tabulated so that the most instant information can be given to all who inquire about friends abroad. The reports will come in weekly from France by courier. The information will be available through the Adjutant General's

DAY'S CASUALTY LIST CONTAINS ONLY 98 NAMES

18 Killed in Action, 70 Wounded, And 10 Missing, All in the Army

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The War Department today announced 98 casualties in the army in France, bringing the total to 18,143 for the army alone, and to 21,019 for the army and Marine Corps. No Marine Corps casualties were given out today. The army list contained the names of 18 killed in action, 70 wounded severely, and 10 missing in action.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Aug. 16.	Total.
Killed in action	3,483	18	3,501
Died of wounds	2[illegible]	..	2[illegible]
Died of wounds	1,109	..	1,109
Died of accident or other causes	676	..	676
Died of disease	1,546	..	1,546
Total	7,165	18	7,183
Wounded	9,507	70	9,577
Missing, including prisoners	1,471	10	1,481
Grand total	18,143	98	18,241

ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED AUG. 16.

Army casualties announced today, including next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—18.

Sergeant.

JOHNSON, P. D.; Miss Gladys Moore, Oshkosh, Wis.

Corporals.

DIXON, FREDERICK; F. Dixon, Catlettsburg, Ky.
WINTER, S. E.; Mrs. E. E. Winter, Ames, Iowa.

Privates.

ALLARIA, JOHN; J. Ellena, Calumet, Mich.
BOSWELL, B. T.; Mrs. C. J. Gwaltney, Byhalia, Miss.
FUREY, FATSY; Mrs. T. Furey, Uniontown, Penn.
GATES, JOHN O.; Mrs. B. Longley, Kalamazoo, Mich.
GROOMS, R.; J. E. Grooms, Rushville, Mo.
HOEFER, M. M.; Mrs. Hoefer, Marinette, Mich.
KNEER, M.; Mrs. A. Kneer, Eau Claire, Wis.
KOSZEWSKI, A.; P. Koszowski, Wallace, Mich.
KRUMREY, O. J.; Mrs. G. Krumrey, Charles City, Iowa.
PELLACCIA, PAULINE; A. Pellaccia, Portland, Me.
PICKREL, A. E.; Mrs. M. Pickrell, Glenwood, Iowa.
REED, R. H.; R. H. Reed, Red Oak, Iowa.
SOLES, W. H.; W. H. Soles, Marshfield, Wis.
WALSH, P. A.; A. Walsh, 174 W. 89th St., New York.
WHITSON, J. S.; J. B. Whitson, Rose Mary, N. C.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—70.

Lieutenant.

JEFFRIES, D. W.; Mrs. L. Jeffries, Marietta, Ill.

Sergeants.

BARKER, J. M.; W. A. Barker, Fairfield, Conn.
CUNNINGHAM, J.; Mrs. M. Cunningham, Waterbury, Conn.
HOLMES, FRED; Mrs. L. Holmes, Milwaukee, Wis.
RADDATZ, A. E.; Mrs. W. Brinn, Meriden, Conn.

Corporals.

BARCOMB, W. F.; M. Barcomb, Windsor, Conn.
BOIKE, MIKE; Mrs. C. Boike, Zaskov, Semescha, Russia.
BRANDLOCK, ELMER; Miss A. Lechner, Milwaukee, Wis.
BURKE, B. L.; Mrs. H. L. Burke, Wethersfield, Conn.
CUMMINGS, REX; Mrs. C. Cummings, Barboo, Wis.
O'DONNELL, W. L.; Mrs. J. O'Donnell, Hartford, Conn.
ROARK, D. R.; Milton C. Roark, Ashland, Ky.
TALBOTT, M. M.; Mrs. G. T. Ibott, Wallingford, Conn.
TOWNSEND, W. R.; Mrs. F. M. Townsend, G. Rapids, Mich.
YOUNG, G. A.; Mrs. D. Young, Waterbury, Conn.

Privates.

ARGENTE, FRANK; Mrs. M. Argente, Waterbury, Conn.
BISHOP, C. C.; H. L. Bishop, Richmond, Mich.
BOWIE, E. V.; J. E. Bowie, Deep River, Conn.
BRUSE, H. J.; A. Bruse, Pond, Wis.
BUIKEMA, THOMAS; B. Buikem., Zeeland, Mich.
CASEY, JAMES J.; M. Casey, Willimantic, Conn.
CRANER, W. E.; Mrs. J. Craner, Omar, Mich.
CHAMPION, W. A.; W. Champion, Coldwater, Mich.
DERVISHIAN, K.; A. K. Dervishian, Turlock, Cal.
DESPINS, N. J.; Mrs. L. Despins, Meriden, Conn.
DEZAK, W.; J. Dezak, Housatonic, Mass.
ERICSON, C. J.; Mrs. E. L. Ericson, Stockholm, Sweden.
EVANS, D. H.; G. H. Evans, Mots., Mo.
GOUIN, WILLIAM; W. Gouin, Salem, Mass.
GRIEGE, P.; J. Griege, Flagstaff, Ariz.
GRIEWAHN, E. C.; Mrs. W. G. Griewahn, Bilssfield, Mass.
GUCCIONE, JOSEPH; J. Guccione, Bridgeport, Conn.
HOLME, JAMES; Mrs. K. Holme, Oconto, Wis.
HOPKINS, HERBERT; Mrs. M. Hopkins, Bethel, Conn.
HOPELEY, SAM P.; Mrs. E. M. Hopeley, Hartford, Conn.
KARMARSKI, F. L.; Mrs. A. Karmarski, Meriden, Conn.
KORKOSKE, WILLIAM; Mrs. A. Federau, Lansing, Mich.
KUSTERMANN, E. W.; Mrs. M. Kustermann, Highland, Ill.
LAPINSKI, JOHN; J. Lapinski, Milford, Conn.
LEICHT, C. A., Jr.; Mrs. M. E. Leicht, New Lisbon, Wis.
LIVINGSTON, W. W.; Mrs. S. J. Livingston, Plainville, Conn.
LORENSON, J.; Mrs. C. Lorenson, 1406 Vyse Av., N. Y.
MCKAY, C. R.; Mrs. E. McKay, Hedgeld, Penn.
MCNAMARA, JOHN; J. McNamara, Casenovia, Wis.
MARETTA, M.; P. D'Aprano, Cleveland, Ohio.
MEARA, P. J.; T. Meara, Manchester, N. H.
MESIAK, STANLEY; J. Mesiak, Middlefield, Conn.
MIGATZ, JOSEPH; Mrs. M. Migatz, New Britain, Conn.
MISKELL, GEORGE C.; Mrs. M. Miskell, Chicago.
NUTTING, L. A.; Mrs. E. Nutting, Kalamazoo, Mich.
PARRISH, A. H.; Mrs. A. Parrish, Rocktown, Penn.
PELEGI, A.; Mrs. A. Pelegi, Allevana Umbria, Italy.
PLONA, FRANK; W. Plona, 502 12th Av., New York.
POKRAND, E. M.; A. Pokrand, Sparta, Wis.
PRITCHETT, G. F.; Mrs. O. Lindley, Logansport, Ind.
ROSARIO, FAMA; A. Rosario, Waterbury, Conn.
ROZEMA, GARRIT J.; Rozema, Zeeland, Mich.
RYAN, WALTER; W. Ryan, Wterville, Conn.
STANNA, GEORGE; A. Stanna, Woodlawn, Penn.
SWITALSKI, JOSEF; Mrs. H. Syrok, Detroit, Mich.
SYNKEWSON, JOSEPH; J. Rudy, Waterbury, Conn.
TAGGE, E. G.; C. Tagge, Daggett, Mich.
TURNER, F. I.; A. C. Turner, Ansonia, Conn.
VISSER, JOHN; M. Visser, Hudsonville, Mich.
VISSILLO, ISIDORO; G. Tocco, Detroit, Mich.
WENDLING, A. J.; A. J. Wendling, 2,316 Belmont Av., N. Y.
WHITT, OLIVER; Mrs. R. Whitt, South Bend, Ind.
WIRTH, W. J.; E. C. Wirth, Wilmerding, Penn.
WOODRUFF, C. J.; P. M. Woodruff, Kalamazoo, Mich.
YANCH, J.; C. Yanch, Mechanicsville, Conn.

MISSING IN ACTION—10.

Corporal.

TODD, G. W.; Dr. A. J. Todd, New Boston, N. H.

Privates.

COLE, JOHN; C. Cole, Viper, Ky.
HERKOWSKI, WATTER; J. Herkowski, Milwaukee, Wis.
HINCKLEY, F. M.; Mrs. Hinckley, Richmond, Me.
JOHNSON, FLEET; R. H. Johnson, Foxworth, Miss.
JONES, THOMAS; Mrs. M. Jones, Westmoor, Penn.
LYNCH, J. A.; Mrs. A. B. Lynch, Mountain View, Okla.
SIVERLING, W. R.; B. F. Siverling, St. Charles, Penn.
STEVENSON, JOHN; F. Yenzcanskos, Worcester, Mass.
WHITE, H. P.; H. White, Whites Valley, Penn.

RAINBOW DIVISION PRAISED BY NAULIN

French General Under Whom Americans Fought East of Rheims Paid Warm Tribute

FOR "VALOR AND SPIRIT"

Order, Issued as Our Men Left for Marne Front, Expressed Officer's Pride in Them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The 42d (Rainbow) Division particularly distinguished itself in the fighting east of Rheims on July 15-16, when the German offensive was launched on both sides of that city, only to be stopped and the Germans later driven out of the whole Aisne-Marne pocket. A general order issued by General Naulin, commanding the 21st Army Corps, to which the American division was attached in the French Fourth Army under General Gouraud, commends the 42d for "its valor, ardor, and its spirit" in the course of the battle when the "Fourth Army broke the German offensive on the Champagne front."

The text of the order, issued on July 20, when the 42d Division was leaving to join the First American Army Corps in the drive to the Vesle, as made public today by the War Department, follows:

At the moment when the 42d American Division is on the point of leaving the Twenty-first Army Corps, I desire to express my keen satisfaction and my sincere thanks for the services which it has rendered under all conditions.

By its valor, ardor, and its spirit, it has very particularly distinguished itself on July 15-16 in the course of the great battle where the Fourth Army broke the German offensive on the Champagne front.

I am proud to have had it under my orders during this period; my prayers accompany it in the great struggle engaged in for the liberty of the world.

GENERAL MAULIN,
Commanding the 21st Army Corps.

PRAY AT ROOSEVELT GRAVE.

Bishop Brent and Dr. Macfarland Hold Services for Airman.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Religious services beside the grave of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, near the spot where he fell to his death in an air combat last month, were held today by Bishop Brent, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

The services took place after a visit by these clergymen to the American front at Fismes.

Dispatches from the American front while the advance to the Vesle was in progress reported that Lieutenant Roosevelt had been buried near Chamery, east of Fère-en-Tardenois.

JEWS EAGER TO ENLIST.

Enthusiasm at Recruiting Offices in Jerusalem and Jaffa.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The enthusiasm that has marked the opening of recruiting offices in Jerusalem and Jaffa for the enlistment of the Jews of Palestine as reinforcements for Jewish battalions sent out from England has been striking, according to dispatches received by Reuter.

The volunteer movement began in Palestine some weeks before the arrival of either the Zionist Commission or the first Jewish battalion from England. The dispatches say that there was a spontaneous movement among the young Jewish colonists, mostly of Russian origin, who felt it to be their duty to share in the task of liberating their homes from the hated Turk.

The recent declaration of A. J. Balfour, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that Great Britain was in sympathy with Zionist aspirations, formed an additional reason for their resolve to enlist in the British Army. Virtually all the able-bodied Jews of Palestine have applied at the recruiting offices for service.

Lieut. L. J. Merkel Killed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The War Department has ascertained through inquiry that Second Lieutenant L. J. Merkel was killed at Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N. J., in an airplane accident in which his machine went into a side slip and then into a tail spin. This accident occurred at 3 o'clock the afternoon of Friday, Aug. 9. Lieutenant Merkel's skull was fractured and he died without regaining consciousness. First Lieutenant New Frey, who was acting as observer in the machine with Lieutenant Merkel, was seriously injured, but will recover. When the accident occurred the authorities at Camp Vail declined to make any of the particulars public. It was not until after their refusal had been brought to the attention of Secretary Baker that the facts were obtained.

Major Brett at Airplane Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Major H. J. Brett of the Army Aeronautics Section, who formerly had charge of airplanes upon their receipt in France, was questioned at length today by the Senate Sub-Committee investigating airplane production. The committee announced that it had practically agreed upon a final report, which probably will be made public next week.

CROWDER SENDS OUT WARNING TO REGISTER

Men of 21 Must Report Aug. 24 Regardless of Any Grounds for Exemption.

To Men of 21 Years.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Provost Marshal General announces:

All male persons who have reached their twenty-first birthday since June 5, 1918, and on or before Aug. 24, 1918, must register on Aug. 24, 1918.

These men should consult with local draft boards as to how and when they should register.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Major Gen. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, today issued a warning to all who are called upon to register under the Selective Service law on Aug. 24 that they must register regardless of whether any grounds for exemption may exist. His announcement read:

"In order to clear up any misunderstanding that may exist, the Provost Marshal General desires to emphasize the fact that, regardless of any grounds for exemption that may exist, all young men in the United States who shall have reached their twenty-first birthday since June 5 and on or before Aug. 24, must present themselves before their local boards for registration between the hours of 7 A. M. and 9 P. M., Aug. 24.

"Any claims for exemption may be filed subsequently in filling out the questionnaire blanks which will be furnished to the registrants.

"Provision will be made for the registration by mail of any person who expects to be absent on registration day from the jurisdiction of the board where he permanently resides, but in such a case extreme care should be taken by him to see that his registration card reaches his home board on or before Aug. 24. Such persons are advised to apply at once to a local board for instructions as to how to proceed."

ORDERS MOBILIZATION OF 6,400 IN THIS STATE

Adjutant General Sherrill Calls 3,681 to Service Here—Entrainment Begins Aug. 26.

Following instructions from Provost Marshal General Crowder, Adjutant General Charles H. Sherrill ordered the mobilization yesterday of 6,400 New York State selective draft soldiers, all of whom will entrain for Camp Gordon, Ga., in the five days beginning Monday, Aug. 26. Of the total number called to the colors New York City must furnish 3,681. The number of men called from the 189 New York City draft districts is as follows:

District.	Men.	District.	Men.	District.	Men.
1	20	64	15	127	21
2	26	65	21	128	18
3	17	66	17	129	14
4	33	67	16	130	20
5	36	68	15	131	15
6	18	69	17	132	14
7	17	70	21	133	14
8	22	71	15	134	15
9	19	72	16	135	19
10	22	73	22	136	18
11	25	74	17	137	17
12	21	75	16	138	22
13	33	76	17	139	20
14	22	77	18	140	24
15	16	78	20	141	16
16	28	79	16	142	21
17	20	80	18	143	28
18	18	81	10	144	28
19	23	82	20	145	16
20	29	83	27	146	16
21	10	84	15	147	15
22	18	85	14	148	12
23	18	86	25	149	22
24	18	87	19	150	17
25	15	88	16	151	16
26	16	89	19	152	24
27	26	90	25	153	12
28	38	91	26	154	15
29	28	92	18	155	19
30	25	93	22	156	26
31	16	94	21	157	28
32	19	95	20	158	19
33	14	96	25	159	7
34	20	97	15	160	15
35	20	98	20	161	21
36	20	99	16	162	21
37	25	100	20	163	9
38	22	101	15	164	12
39	18	102	20	165	20
40	40	103	27	166	19
41	17	104	19	167	24
42	20	105	15	168	25
43	20	106	17	169	20
44	17	107	21	170	21
45	21	108	20	171	18
46	15	109	20	172	20
47	16	110	25	173	21
48	20	111	18	174	17
49	26	112	25	175	20
50	19	113	21	176	18
51	24	114	26	177	22
52	26	115	17	178	26
53	16	116	20	179	27
54	15	117	8	180	22
55	21	118	16	181	12
56	24	119	15	182	20
57	17	120	19	183	17
58	18	121	20	184	16
59	26	122	19	185	16
60	22	123	20	186	16
61	27	124	7	187	21
62	17	125	11	188	15
63	19	126	8	189	16

The order from General Sherrill calls for the entrainment of 2,989 men on Aug. 26, 1,248 on Aug. 27, 1,153 on Aug. 28, 1,162 on Aug. 29 and 568 on Aug. 30.

War Mothers Organizing.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 16.—Steps to complete the organization of a national body to be known as the American War Mothers,—mothers of men in war service—were under way here today at a meeting of war mothers of Indiana, to which representatives of other States had been invited. Articles of incorporation of the new association were filed with the Secretary of State.

DRAFTS 80% TAX ON WAR PROFITS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

Whole and include common stock as well as preferred stock.

Schedules of Surtaxes.

While the committee has not entirely completed the section dealing with incomes, Mr. Kitchin said tonight that the exemptions would remain unchanged, that is, at $1,000 and $2,000 for single and married persons respectively, with $200 additional for each child under 18 years. The normal rate on the first $4,000 of taxable income is 5 per cent. and after that the rate goes up to 10 per cent. for earned incomes and 13 per cent. for unearned incomes, with these schedules of surtaxes:

		Per cent.
$5,000 to	$7,000	3
7,500 to	10,000	5
10,000 to	15,000	10
15,000 to	20,000	15
20,000 to	30,000	20
30,000 to	40,000	25
40,000 to	50,000	30
50,000 to	60,000	40
60,000 to	70,000	45
70,000 to	80,000	47
80,000 to	90,000	48
90,000 to	100,000	49
100,000 to	200,000	50
200,000 to	300,000	55
300,000 to	500,000	60
500,000 to	1,000,000	65
1,000,000 to	5,000,000	70
Over $5,000,000		75

Excess Profit Tax Payments.

Other action today included agreement for the payment of excess profit taxes in installments, as follows: One-third when returns are made, one-third two months later, and one-third four months from the making of the first return. This change in the previously agreed upon plan was made at the request of the Treasury Department. Mr. Kitchin explained that if the business man completed his business with the calendar year he would be required to make the payments on March 15, May 15, and July 15. No rebate will be allowed for the payment of the entire tax on March 15.

It was agreed also to require the posting of all income taxpayers at the county seat. Only the names of uch taxpayers shall be thus published, and not the amount of their taxes. This plan was decided upon in order to prevent dodging such taxes, as it was argued in the committee that the publication of names would compel all persons subject to such taxation to make returns in fear that their neighbors might expose them.

To the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, it was agreed, should be allowed an increase in his appropriation of $7,500,000, with authority to appoint five instead of two Deputy Commissioners, as at present, and to increase his force from 9,000 to 12,000. This means that it will require $25,000,000 to collect taxes aggregating $8,000,000,000.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Roper promised the committee that he would be able to collect a billion more than otherwise if his force was increased.

OFFERS TAX CERTIFICATES.

McAdoo to Issue 4 Per Cent. Notes Against 1919 Collections.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—To permit business interests to provide in advance for income and profits taxes due next year under the revenue bill now being framed, Secretary McAdoo announced tonight that an indefinite amount of certificates of indebtedness bearing 4 per cent. interest and acceptable in payment of taxes in 1919 would be issued immediately. These certificates, similar in terms to those floated in anticipation of tax collections earlier this year, are to take the place of the usual bi-weekly issue of loan certificates, announcement of which was due today.

In effect the offering of tax certificates at this time affords a means of advance installment payments on next year's taxes. Although the precise nature of these taxes will not be determined until the Revenue bill is enacted, many corporations already have begun to set aside tax funds and these business interests are expected to invest heavily in the tax certificates.

The ommission of the usual issue of loan certificates, makes it seem probable that only about $5,000,000,000 of these certificates will be issued in preparation for the Fourth Liberty Loan, and that the amount of the loan will not be much more than that sum.

The tax certificates are to be dated Aug. 20, and will be payable on July 15, 1919, a few weeks after the final inpouring of war taxes for the year.

Like similar past issues, they are to be free of all Federal and local taxes except estate and inheritance taxes, income surtaxes, and excess or war profits taxes.

Don't worry about your skin

Resinol cleared mine completely

I, too, thought that nothing would clear my skin, I had used so many remedies and nothing helped much, but when I finally tried Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap, I could feel an improvement in a short time. The inflammation and roughness gradually disappeared until my skin was clearer and fresher than ever.

For sale by all dealers. Why don't you try them?

ARGENTINA TO BUILD FLEET OF CARGO SHIPS

Alberto Dodero Declares Nation Must Reach Out for Trade and Immigration.

The New York correspondent of Nación, one of the most influential newspapers of South America, published in Buenos Aires, has cabled to his newspaper an interview with Señor Alberto Dodero, a wealthy ship owner of that country, in which Señor Dodero emphasizes the growing importance to the Argentine of increasing its merchant marine. "The need of such action," Señor Dodero is quoted as saying, "became to me increasingly apparent during my recent visit to England.

"The Argentine Navigation Company will build several ships soon, possibly for service on the River Plate. There will be about fifty ships, all told, aggregating 100,000 tons, the ships ranging from 1,000 tons to 4,000 tons each. It is absolutely certain that there will be greatly increased trade between the Argentine and the United States, particularly in linseed oil, maize, wool and hides. Heretofore, the difficulty in trading between the two countries has been the difficulty in securing cargo for the return trip to the United States. The Argentine could take steps to make known what products she can ship to New York.

"Of course, this trade will develop chiefly after the war, but the plans must be made now. Other countries are preparing to capture the trade. For instance, Australia already has decided to establish extensive commercial representation in the United States. Argentina should advertise her resources, possibly by establishing a Latin-American Chamber of Commerce in the United States, with a branch in Buenos Aires.

My visit to England convinced me that Argentina should make a strong bid for European immigrants, particularly war veterans. Other countries already have agencies working in England to this end, and it will be necessary for the Argentine, which is sparsely populated, to take similar action."

When Señor Dodero was asked what he thought of concrete ships he replied:

"Concrete ships are good for an emergency. I am taking to the Argentine plans for building concrete ships, from which I will build if circumstances are favorable. I am convinced that concrete ships are all right for interior waters, but am not sure of their suitability for ocean traffic."

SALESMEN IN W. S. S. DRIVE.

Plan to Sell $25,000,000 Worth from Aug. 22 to 29.

At a meeting held in the Hotel Imperial yesterday the War Savings Stamp Campaign Committee of the National Council of Traveling Salesmen laid plans for the sale of $25,000,000 worth of War Savings Stamps between Aug. 22 and Aug 29, which will be known as "Salesmen's Week." Reports to date show nearly $7,000,000 of the $25,000,000 minimum already subscribed.

The Rev. Thomas Travis, popularly known as "The Fighting Parson," will address the salesmen at a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall on the night of Aug. 21, prior to the opening of the drive. He will relate his experiences during three years at the front as a Y. M. C. A. worker. Other speakers are being arranged for.

Woman Hurt In Auto Collision.

DUMONT, N. J., Aug. 16.—Mrs. George W. Effiinger, wife of an Englewood coal merchant, had an arm broken when the automobile in which she and her husband and three-year-old daughter were driving along Washington Avenue here today was hit by a motor car driven by Miss Edith Jennings of 540 Riverside Drive, New York. Miss Jennings was accompanied by Miss Emily Julien of 204 West Ninety-second Street. The collision occurred at the crossing of the West Shore Railroad to Camp Merritt

IN THIS WEEK'S ISSUE OF THE

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

The New York Times Illustrated War Weekly

QUARTER SECTION OF A GRAVURE

Landscape Map of the Western Front

Size 2½ x 3¼ Feet

At Newsstands

24 PAGES, 50 ETCHINGS

10 cents a copy

TAIL SPIN FALL KILLS TWO ARMY FLIERS

Lieuts. Gedeon and Maxon Drop 600 Feet at the Henry J. Damm Field Near Commack.

MAJ. EAST ORDERS INQUIRY

Gedeon Seen to Leave Machine High in Air—Death of Lieut. L. J. Merkel Confirmed.

COMMACK, L. I., Aug. 16.—Two army officers, Second Lieutenant G. F. Gedeon of Titusville, Penn., and Second Lieutenant Harold F. Maxon of Los Angeles, Cal., members of the Aviation Squadron, flying with seventeen other machines in battle formation near the Henry J. Damm Flying Field, were killed today when the machine fell about 600 feet. The men seemed to have trouble making a turn and the machine went into a tail spin. Major J. E. East, commandant at Mitchel Field, Mineola, has named a board of three army officers to conduct an investigation into the accident and they will report to him in the morning.

About a week ago twenty more machines were brought to the Henry J. Damm Field, near here, accompanied by about fifty aviators. Since then the men had been receiving instructions in combat flying. Eighteen of the machines went up from the field this morning, and all, with the exception of two or three, one of them carrying the two Lieutenants, were making ready to return to the field.

Observers noticed that one of these machines was about to make a turn, and that the pilot seemed to be having difficulty. Suddenly the machine went into a tail spin and crashed to the ground. About half-way down Lieutenant Gedeon was seen to fall from the machine. He alighted in a field on the Harris-Havemeyer farm, and was instantly killed. Lieutenant Maxon was in the machine when it struck the ground. He was thrown thirty feet by the impact, and when comrades reached him, he, too, was dead.

Major East said tonight that as far as the investigation had progressed there was nothing to indicate any imperfection in the motor, a Hispano-Suize, or the plane, a Curtiss "H" machine.

Major East said it was possible that one of the wings had buckled on the turn. He did not think the accident was the result of faulty operation, as both men had good records as aviators.

"EXPLOSIVE D" KILLS TWO.

Accident at Norfolk Naval Magazine Is to be Investigated.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Two men were killed and one was severely injured in an explosion today at the St. Julien's Creek naval magazine near Norfolk.

Those killed were:

P. NICHOLAS, ordnance man, first class.
E. E. HOLLAND, ordnance man, third class.

C. C. Holcomb, ordnance man, third class, was injured, but will recover, a late report to the Navy Department said.

The men were loading a six-inch shell with "Explosive D." Ordnance officers are puzzled by the accident, as prescribed precautions were being taken and no accident of the kind has occurred with this explosive before in the six or seven years that it has been in use. An investigation has been ordered.

Pope Honors a Brooklyn Priest.

ROME, Aug. 16.—Pope Benedict has appointed the Rev. Emil F. Strenski of Brooklyn and the Rev. Porficio Ruiz Puebla of Los Angeles Honorary Chamberlains. The appointments carry the title of Monsignor.

Premier Receives Major Roosevelt.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., was cordially received by Premier Clemenceau today. Major Roosevelt's wounds are still unhealed and he is using crutches.

RED CROSS HELP AT TREVISO

Soup Kitchens Under Major Fabbri Serve Homeless Italians.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AT THE ITALIAN FRONT, Aug. 15.—The American Red Cross has inaugurated a splendid service of soup kitchens at Treviso, the chief town of the province of the same name, which since the retreat to the Piave has been constantly under Austrian fire. This new service, which is under the direction of Major Ernesto Fabbri, assisted by Captain M. C. Leowentritt, distributes daily 500 rations of macaroni and meat, and also meat and risoles.

The food is given to the needy and homeless population, who, despite the enemy's bombardment, cling to their native soil. All those who represent the Government praise the philanthropic and humanitarian work of their powerful ally, who, besides helping in the war, creates indissoluble bonds of brotherhood between the two countries.

SEES NO HOPE OF MEDIATION

Swedish Premier Discourages an Appeal to Belligerents.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—According to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, Professor Eden, the Swedish Premier, replying to a deputation from the Swedish organizations of Good Templars, who asked whether one of the neutral States could take the initiative regarding peace negotiations, said that as there was no reason to believe that the belligerents were willing to consider mediation, Sweden could not commence negotiations.

He said Sweden was following the present developments with great interest and was at the service of the warring powers should any desire for mediation be expressed.

LIEUT. W. B. MILLER KILLED.

New York Aviator Falls in Combat with Superior Force.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Lieutenant Walter B. Miller of New York, a former member of the Lafayette Escadrille who was transferred to the American service, was killed in an aerial combat on Aug. 3.

His patrol, consisting of eight machines, was attacked by a German squadron of thirty airplanes.

Lieutenant Miller fell inside of the American lines. The other members of the patrol escaped after a

MILLION GAS MASKS HELD UP BY STRIKE

Other Government Contracts Delayed by Labor Dispute in Long Island City.

3,500 WORKERS STILL OUT

Federal Administration of Labor Standards Is on the Ground and Will Force a Settlement.

It became known yesterday that a strike of 3,500 skilled workers at the shoe manufacturing plant of Rosenwasser Brothers, Jackson Avenue and Orchard Street, Long Island City, for the last week has been holding up important Government contracts for army shoes, leggings, aviators' coats, gun covers, and other articles, but principally gas masks, of which the company is under contract to make 1,500,000.

Following a conference lasting all day between the heads of the firm, Morris and Leo Rosenwasser, Harry Gillman, national organizer of the National Shoeworkers of America, and Professor William S. Ripley of Harvard, head of the Administration of Labor Standards for Army Cothing in this city, no settlement had been reached. It was said that the strike would in all probability continue for another week.

At the conclusion of the conference Morris Rosenwasser, President of the company, told a group of workers who were waiting for a decision that they might return to work today, and that as many would be returned to their places as possible. He explained that when the strike was suddenly announced last week, he immediately advertised for skilled workers, and that about 800 of these had applied and been put to work. He refused to displace these men and women, he said, because many of them came from Boston, Lynn, Brockton, and other shoe centres, in answer to his advertisement.

The strike commenced on last Thursday when employes in the sole-stitching room, which occupies an entire Long Island City block, objected to signing an agreement not to make further demands for a wage increase for six months. Had they signed the company would have granted them the increase they previously demanded. It was also alleged that the company officials had refused to agree to arbitrate certain grievances of the cutting department.

"Our contract with the War Department binds us to arbitration," said Mr. Rosenwasser, "and we have offered this and other means of settling the matter."

Before the strike the firm had been making 17,000 gas masks a day. Since the commencement of the labor trouble only 9,000 have been turned out on the machines. The contract calls for 1,500,000, but it was said that more than a half million had already been manufactured. The output of leggings has been cut down 50 per cent., and the firm is facing a rush order for 275,000 pairs of shoes for the navy.

Union officials charged that the company had introduced strikebreakers to cause disorder. Mr. Rosenwasser denied this, stating that the men and women who reported for work in answer to the company's advertisement were skilled workers, all of whom had been employed in similar shops, but not on war contracts. Because of strikes in Massachusetts, he said, due to the influence of the United Shoeworkers of America, which is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, many persons out of work in Brockton, Lynn, and other shoe centres had come to his factory.

Five strikers were arrested in Long Island City on Wednesday night, and one, Max Panier, who pleaded guilty when arraigned after a fight with a cashier of the company, was sentenced to ten days in the workhouse. The others were released on bail.

H. P. Ford, assistant to Professor Ripley, said that when the conference began yesterday morning, the Administration of Labor Standards attempted to find out what was the underlying cause of the strike.

"Apparently it is an outgrowth of a condition that began a year ago," he said. "There has been considerable social unrest among the workers, but there is no vicious spirit among them. They walked out of the factory the other day like school children answering a fire drill. At first it looked as if 3,500 of them had gone out because five of them had grievances, but it is clearly seen that they have developed other grievances since. This is the first boot and shoe case to come before the administration, and it is the largest labor difficulty on war work in New York at present.

"If the case is not settled at the conference next Thursday, we will make investigations during the week, the administration will fix the blame for the disturbance, and the decision of the board of arbitration will be enforced. The War Department is in immediate need of the articles which Rosenwasser Brothers are under contract to make."

RAILROAD ECONOMY SHOWN.

Director Aishton Reports $25,000,000 Saved in Northwestern District.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—By reduction of passenger service, elimination of freight train duplication and pooling of facilities under Government operation, economies at the rate of $25,000,000 a year have been effected in the Northwestern operating district, Regional Director Aishton reported today to Director General McAdoo.

More than $20,000,000 of this was in passenger economies. Officials say the other six districts are making similar records.

TRACTION BRIBERY CHARGED

Ten Chicago Councilmen Summoned to Grand Jury Inquiry.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Ten city Councilmen were subpoenaed today to appear before the Grand Jury tomorrow in an investigation of bribery charges resulting from the passage on Monday of a traction ordinance which provided for municipal operation but not ownership of surface and elevated street railways.

Maclay Hoyne, State's Attorney, has charged that bribes from $3,000 to $5,000 were offered Aldermen for their votes favoring the ordinance.

Marine Corps Enlists Five Women.

Five women have already been accepted in the Marine Corps as the result of the recruiting rally for women conducted at 24 East Twenty-third Street. These women, who have been enrolled as privates in Class 4, have been ordered to report to the Adjutants' and Inspectors' Departments at Washington, D. C. They are Mrs. Mabel C. Owen, Mrs. Florence Gertler, Miss Mary Kelly, Miss Welshinski, and Miss Jeanette Roumage. Their principal duties will be clerical work, thereby releasing a number of men for actual war work at the front.

Mrs. Harris D. Colt Asks Separation

The number of suits brought in the Supreme Court in recent years by Mrs. Elizabeth B. Colt against Harris Dunscombe Colt, lawyer, was increased yesterday when Mrs. Colt filed an action for separation. Mrs. Colt asks for the custody of her son, Harris, 17 years old, and $200 a week alimony. The plaintiff alleges that her husband has abandoned her and that she offered to return to him on July 17 last. She alleges that he has an income of $50,000 a year and owns property worth $150,000. The couple have lived apart for some years.

In this week's issue of The Mid-Week Pictorial, The New York Times Illustrated War Weekly, quarter section of a gravure landscape map of the western front, size 2 1-6 x 3¼ feet. At news stands, 24 pages, 50 etchings, 10 cents a copy.—Advt.

WILSON TOURS BOSTON; NO ONE RECOGNIZES HIM

Party in Automobile Even Invades Newspaper Row Without Being Detected.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 16.—President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson and Colonel and Mrs. E. M. House, took an automobile sight-seeing trip through Boston tonight, unrecognized by the thousands of persons in the busiest streets of the city. The President's automobile, followed by two cars containing Secret Service men, even passed through Newspaper Row undetected.

Taking advantage of a perfect evening the party motored along the Shore Boulevard through Salem and Lynn, paused to watch the merrymakers at Revere Beach, and passed through Chelsea to Boston.

The Italian quarter in the North End was visited and the old Paul Revere House. Then the machines went by Faneuil Hall, and the Old State House, and passed the spot where the Boston massacre occurred. The party drove leisurely through Newspaper Row, observing the crowds with interest and smiling at escaping without being recognized.

From Newspaper Row the sightseers went up School Street by City Hall, King's Chapel and the State House, and by the Common and the Public Garden, unnoticed in the long line of automobiles. After taking in the various sights before night shut in the party proceeded to Newton, where they were the dinner guests of Randolph Tucker, son-in-law of Colonel House.

The route took the party through Cambridge, where President Wilson noted with interest the changed aspect of Harvard Square and Harvard University with its new dormitories for the thousands of naval ensigns and radio students training there.

It was a late hour before the President started back to Manchester along the shore drive.

It was a day that naturally lured one out of doors. The President heeded the call early. Before breakfast he strolled with Mrs. Wilson under the pines, where a cool sea breeze tempered the heat of the sun. Later he had a round of golf with Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his physician, and lunched with Colonel and Mrs. House. Governor McCall dropped in for a few moments, but, so far as known, there were no other visitors.

BIG RENTAL FOR CLAREMONT

Present Lessee to Pay $20,500 a Year for Five Years.

Claremont Inn on Riverside Drive, above Grant's Tomb, was leased by the Park Department at auction yesterday for five years, beginning Nov. 1, to R. A. Gushee, the present lessee, at a yearly rental of $20,500. For the last ten years Mr. Gushee has paid only $4,200 yearly for the concession. Before that he paid only $3,600 yearly. He has been the tenant of the property since 1901. This is the first time in the history of the city that a park restaurant concession has been put up at auction.

There was spirited bidding for the lease in the office of Park Commissioner Grell in the Municipal Building. John P. Magner, who holds concessions at Oakland Beach, went as high as $20,200, and when it looked as if he would be successful Mr. Gushee raised it $300. After the auction the successful bidder is said to have told that he would have been willing to pay $30,000 yearly if necessary to retain the concession. No cabaret or dancing is permitted on the premises.

TWO IN AUTO DROWNED.

Car Plunges Into Sherman Creek—One of Party Escapes.

Mrs. Clara Schaub, 20 years old, the widowed daughter of Francis M. Niglutsch, a publisher of 115 West Seventy-first Street, and her father's chauffeur, James Fealy, were drowned early yesterday when the Niglutsch motor car plunged through the stringpiece at 201st and Academy Streets and dropped into Sherman Creek, an inlet of the Harlem River. Otto Geis, Mrs. Schaub's cousin, the other occupant of the car, was rescued by Bicycle-Policeman Stuffers of the West 177th Street station. He also recovered the bodies of Mrs. Schaub and Fealy.

The party was returning home from Broadway and 215th Street when the accident occurred. Persons in the vicinity heard screams and then the splash as the car struck the water. Geis fell free of the machine and Policeman Stuffers found him making desperate efforts to save Mrs. Schaub and Fealy, who were evidently rendered unconscious. The car sank in forty feet of water.

Killed in Grade Crossing Gate Trap.

LYNBROOK, L. I., Aug. 16.—Caught in a trap when the gates at the Broadway crossing of the Long Island Railroad were lowered as an automobile was crossing the tracks, Mrs. Eva White, 35, of 57 Jewell Street, Brooklyn, was struck and killed tonight by the Patchogue Express. Five other occupants of the machine escaped with bruises and cuts. The automobile was wrecked. In the machine were Bernard White, owner and driver; Mr. and Mrs. Louis McGloin and their five-year-old son Thomas, and five-year-old Bernard White.

Guilty of War Contract Bribery.

Miss Isabelle Feder, Vice President of the Acme Equipment Company of 260 Stone Avenue, Brooklyn, and Michael Polsky, Superintendent of the factory, were found guilty in the United States District Court in Brooklyn yesterday of conspiracy and bribery in attempting to foist defective barrack bags upon the army. Judge Edwin Garvin remanded the prisoners to Raymond Street Jail to await sentence today.

Health in Army Camps Still Good.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—There was a slight increase in the number of cases of pneumonia among the troops in the United States during the seven-day period ending Aug. 9, the weekly health report issued today shows. Admission and non-effective rates generally in all camps increased slightly, but deaths from disease still were at the annual rate of 3.18 per thousand.

Great Western Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY (Medium)
Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions

Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle, taking from six to seven years of time.

Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

COAL MINERS WANT NEW WAGE RISE

Assert That the Payment of Bonuses by Some Operators Makes Increase Necessary.

TO CONFER IN WASHINGTON

Change in Price of Coal to the Consumer, It Is Said, Will Not Be Needed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 16.—Labor conditions in the coal mining industry for which "the only logical solution is a substantial flat wage increase to be applied to all classifications of mine labor" will be discussed at a conference of District Presidents of the United Mine Workers to be held in Washington Aug. 22, according to an announcement made here tonight by Frank J. Hayes, President of the United Mine Workers of America.

In announcing the conference, President Hayes said that it had been called "to avert, if possible, a rapidly developing labor condition within the coal industry, which, if permitted to go unchecked, would undermine coal production plans."

The wage increase "can be met and applied by the coal operators without the necessity of an increase in the selling price of coal to the consuming public," he also said, and the paying of bonuses by many mine owners now "is indisputable evidence that the industry is able to bear an advance in wages."

Mr. Hayes's statement also says:

"The practice [of paying bonuses] has become so widespread that the stability of the entire industry is threatened, and the coal operators themselves are becoming alarmed at their own handiwork. The Fuel Administration is conducting investigations to find the reasons for the conditions and the identity of the operators who are bidding for labor by the payment of bonuses. Various operators' associations have petitioned the Fuel Administration to save them from the disastrous results of the bonus system.

"If bonuses are eliminated from the pay envelopes of the miners now receiving them, the industry will lose thousands so necessary to maintaining production, to say nothing of the nation's demand for a greatly increased output.

"If wages are not increased to those not now receiving bonuses to the equivalent of the bonuses being received by other miners, then the industry faces a sure and certain loss of needed man power.

"For the protection of our entire war program, to keep the wheels of basic industry going at full blast, it is necessary that a wage adjustment be made on a basis that will put an end to the wholesale competition for men and hold the miner to the mines where he would like to remain, if but given the equivalent wage possible for him to receive in other industries."

Mr. Hayes then refers to a conference between officials of the Fuel Administration and the international officers of the United Mine Workers, held in Washington July 29 and 30. He quotes a letter addressed to Dr. H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, and signed by President Hayes, Vice President John L. Lewis, and Secretary William Green of the United Mine Workers.

In this letter the miners' officers state that their files show that operators in Illinois, Ohio, and Pennsylvania are paying bonuses to their miners, while the operators of the Southwestern States, Tennessee and Eastern Kentucky, have petitioned the Fuel Administration to prohibit, by executive order, the paying of bonuses above the schedule of prices of the wage agreement negotiated in Washington in October, 1917, and approved at the biennial convention of the miners in January, 1918. Such an order, the letter states, would be fraught with grave danger and would unquestionably result in a serious decrease of production, "and would be met by keen resentment on the part of the great number of miners directly affected."

The officials of the miners in their letter state that a flat wage increase would only make general and official what is now being done by the operators in substance and effect.

Mrs. Jay Bars German Music.

Special to The New York Times

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—Mrs. William Jay of Newport is conducting a campaign for the elimination of German music from all concert and musicale programs that are given publicly or at the homes of her friends in the Summer colony. Mrs. Jay is meeting with success both in Newport and in Bar Harbor, where she went recently to urge friends there not to have music by German composers played.

Army Cloth Lost in Fire.

STOUGHTON, Mass., Aug. 16.—Fire today destroyed three of the mills of the French & Ward Woolen Company, engaged on Government work, and a big stock of cloth for army uniforms. The loss was estimated at $100,000. The fire was of undetermined origin.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of a check for $2 from Mrs. S. N. Herschfield, 534 West 152d Street. The money has been turned over to the destitute family mentioned by Mrs. Herschfield in her letter.

MAYOR'S DOCTOR PROMOTED

Dr. Monaghan Succeeds Dr. Krause as Deputy Health Commissioner.

Dr. Frank B. Knause, Deputy Commissioner of Health, and connected with the department for twenty years, has resigned. Dr. Frank J. Monaghan, Mayor Hylan's personal physician, who has been Secretary to the Board of Health, has been appointed Acting Deputy Commissioner, and Charles L. Kohler, Health Commissioner Copeland's Private Secretary, has been appointed Acting Secretary to the board. The salary of Dr. Monaghan as Secretary to the board was $5,000 a year. As Deputy Commissioner he receives $6,000 a year.

When, on April 29 last, Dr. J. Lewis Amster sent his letter of resignation as Health Commissioner to Mayor Hylan, he criticised the appointment of Dr. Monaghan as Secretary on the ground that he regarded him as unsuited for the place.

Commissioner Copeland made the following statement last night about the changes in the department:

"The new appointments were made necessary solely because of the resignation of Dr. Knause, who has been in the department for twenty years. Dr. Knause is one of the greatest sanitary experts in this country, as well as one of the greatest experts on the causes of disease. The Army Medical Department knew about him and his work and asked for his aid. He regarded the request as a call from his Government and did not feel that he could decline. He has been commissioned a Major in the Medical Corps, and I suppose he will be soon in the service overseas.

"It is a great loss which the department sustains in losing Dr. Knause's services, profound knowledge and broad experience, but when the war call comes to any of us we have no right to refuse to answer. The city has lost, however, a most able and conscientious servant. I have not appointed a Secretary for myself as yet. The other appointments are temporary. That may or not mean that they will be permanent."

ORDERS FIGHT ON INFLUENZA

City to Keep Watch on Ship Passengers Who Have the Disease.

Health Commissioner Copeland yesterday ordered Dr. L. I. Harris, Director of the Bureau of Preventable Disease, to inaugurate, at once, a campaign against influenza and all such communicable diseases.

As for influenza, germinated in foreign parts, Dr. Harris said he was going straight to its American source—the ship which brings the case into port. Every ship reporting a case of influenza will be registered with the local Board of Health. Knowing the ship, Health Department inspectors will obtain from the immigration authorities the destination of the cases reported. Many of them will leave the city on arrival, or soon afterward. Those who remain here will be located and nurses from the Health Department will visit them, see that they receive proper treatment and that they are isolated whenever necessary.

All physicians in the five boroughs are requested to co-operate with the Department in seeing to it that the department's regulations regarding the treatment and prevention of communicable diseases are enforced. The fight against public "spitters" will be renewed, and members of the Sanitary Squad received strict orders yesterday to arrest all offenders.

Sanitary inspectors have been instructed to keep a close watch on all soda water fountains to see that the regulations regarding the washing of glasses are rigidly enforced. The regulations require that all glasses in public drinking places be scrubbed in hot water in which there is a strong solution of soda. In the last week or two hundreds of arrests have been made, Dr. Copeland said, for violation of the regulations relating to the washing of glasses in public drinking places.

MUSICIANS DECRY KAISER.

German-Born Members of Chicago Symphony Declare Loyalty.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The Chicago Federation of Musicians has modified its recent ruling restricting membership to American citizens, it was announced today, to retain those loyal members of alien birth now on the roll. Disloyal musicians will be dropped, President Joseph Winkler stated.

The restriction was originally adopted to exclude disloyal members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, whose German-born members today at a meeting renounced the Kaiser, their native land and their kinfolks fighting for the Central Powers.

Sues Galli-Curci for Auto Injury.

Amelia Galli-Curci, grand opera singer, has been sued in the Supreme Court for damages because her automobile ran down Benjamin J. Mendelssohn on July 16 last through the alleged negligence of the driver. This fact became known yesterday when Pauline Mendelssohn, mother of the plaintiff, was named by Supreme Court Justice Ford to bring suit in his behalf.

Robert Taber Marries Irene Hayes.

Irene Hayes, now appearing here in the "Follies," and Robert Taber, an actor, were married yesterday at City Hall by City Clerk Scully. Mr. Taber, who has appeared here in many productions, recently returned from France, where he has been entertaining soldiers. Yesterday's ceremony was followed by a wedding dinner at Murray's.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Eyes of Youth" will bring its season run to an end at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre tonight, and will begin a tour in two weeks at the Shubert-Riviera Theatre, at Broadway and Ninety-seventh Street. "The Rainbow Girl" at the Gaiety will also end its run tonight.

A free performance of "She Walked in Her Sleep" will be given at The Playhouse tomorrow night for soldiers and sailors.

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The boys and girls of to-day will be the soldiers and Red Cross Workers of the years to come. Instill into their young minds the knowledge of their country's aims, so essential in the upbuilding of national character. Here are inexpensive books which children will read with delight and carry through life the patriotic lesson taught:

My Country's Part—*Mary Synon,*	44c
Our Patriots—*Wilbur F. Gordy,*	44c
My Country's Voice—*Frances Nimmo Greene,*	44c
America First—*Frances Nimmo Greene,*	68c
Bugle Calls of Liberty—*Gertrude Van Duyn Southworth, and Paul Mayo Paine,*	59c
You Are the Hope of the World—*Hermann Hagedorn,*	54c

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

PLAN AERONAUTICS CHAIRS.

Leading English Universities Accept Gifts for Professorships.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Several large sums of money have been given recently to leading English universities for the establishment of professorships in aeronautics, it is announced. The University of London made announcement Thursday that it not only had accepted a gift, but proposed to start systematic work in the science of aeronautics as soon as a suitable appointment could be made to the chair.

Two years ago, when some of the oldest colleges at universities like Oxford and Cambridge were taken over in connection with the training of air pilots there was some misgiving in educational circles over this invasion of scholastic haunts, but since that time several leading educators have issued statements declaring that this invasion is "no more than a symbol of the renaissance of learning and an adaptation of old learning to modern needs."

Although universities still maintain that the old colleges will be restored to their traditional use after the war, it appears evident that the influence of aeronautical work now being done there will have a lasting effect on higher education in England. Already some of the more modern universities are discussing the practicability of offering a special degree in aeronautics in connection with special courses of teaching. These courses would be aimed at combining the work of experimentalists and theorists with that of practical fliers in the development of what is destined to become a big factor in industrial and national life.

The influence of the colleges and universities also is having its effect on the lower technical schools throughout Great Britain. The schools are planning to offer courses in elements of aeronautics by which, after general technical work for one year, the student can branch off into the more specialized subjects connected with the science and art of flying.

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"Appealingly funny."—N. Y. Sun.
She Walked In Her Sleep
"That rarest of things in farce, a new idea."—N. Y. Times.
"Honest laughs kept sounding like a nest of machine guns."—N. Y. Herald.

LONGACRE 48th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
THE LUSTROUS HIT OF BROADWAY!
THE BLUE PEARL with GEORGE NASH.

ASTOR THEA., 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20.
MR. & MRS. SIDNEY DREW
Personally in a spoken comedy "KEEP HER SMILING"

Maxine Elliott's Thea. 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Today 2:30.
Wm. Faversham and Maxine Elliott Present
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"A Stirring Patriotic Play."—Herald.

BOOTH The Stuart Walker Co. in Booth Tarkington's Comedy. 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
SEVENTEEN
EIGHTH MONTH.

LYRIC 42nd, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Matinees Today & Wed. 2.
MAYTIME ONE YEAR HERE
With JOHN CHARLES THOMAS
John T. Murray—Laura Arnold.

39TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. Today 2:30.
LAST 2 TIMES
EYES OF YOUTH
with ALMA TELL.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8.15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
Blanche BATES in Holbrook BLINN
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Broadhurst Theatre, 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8.15.
New Musical Play He Didn't Want to Do It
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GENERAL MARCH'S TESTIMONY.

The views of General PEYTON C. MARCH, Chief of Staff, were naturally sought by the Senate Military Affairs Committee when it took up the question of legislation to increase the armies of the United States by changing the draft ages. General MARCH reflected the judgment of President WILSON in saying that "the policy of "the War Department is to put the "maximum number of men in France, "with the idea of shortening the war." The maximum number cannot be obtained unless the draft age is lowered to 18 and raised to 45. It is the young men under 21 who would furnish the greater part of the reinforcements needed. The argument for using them in the field was admirably put by General MARCH:

> The young men between 18 and 20 are usually not married; they have not settled down in life; they have not any incumbrances, and they are better off physically.

It might be added that they want to get into the war with irresistible ardor. A very large proportion of the volunteer enlistments for the Regular Army, the Marines, and the National Guard must be credited to the youngsters. There will be no more volunteer enlistments, as General MARCH points out, if the range of draft ages is from 18 to 45. Upon the question of the better physique of youthful fighters General MARCH is one of our best authorities, for as a field commander of troops in the Philippine insurrection he tested the mettle and staying power of the young soldier. It is true that older men stabilize and restrain the youngsters in every army—who so indispensable as seasoned noncommissioned officers?—but youth will not be denied in the shock of battle.

General MARCH said the irrefutable thing when he declared that "the only "way that Germany can be whipped "is by America going in with her "whole strength." The amendment to the draft law as proposed would make 2,800,000 additional fighting men available for service in France. Thus the strength of our armies "over there" would be raised to about 4,000,000 men. Obviously, General MARCH was speaking of combatants, for by June 30, 1919, America should have considerably more than 4,000,000 men in uniform. General MARCH is right when he says that "the freshness and vigor of our troops is the "greatest single military asset the "Allies have." Perhaps the future tense would have been better. It is not easy, in view of the splendid work done by General MANGIN'S Frenchmen in the Rheims-Soissons salient and by Marshal HAIG'S British and Colonials in Picardy, to agree with our Chief of Staff that "the hammering that the "other nations have had now for four "years has greatly lowered their "energy and freshness and their "fighting power." There is an excellent system of rest relief in both the French and British armies. Never in four desperate years have they fought better, more heroically, more indomitably, than in the two offensives which the world has recently witnessed. To emphasize the waning power of the troops of our allies is hardly just to them. They have the experience of veterans, which must be reckoned as invaluable, and they are going to stay in the fight until the last shot is fired.

Do we understand General MARCH to have no professional sympathy with the dispatch of a small American force to Siberia and European Russia when he declares: "As a military "proposition I say, without any qualification whatever, that the idea of "trying to re-establish an eastern "front in Russia with a little handful "of Americans is simply ridiculous;" or, as an advocate of concentration in France and Italy, does he disapprove of the Russian expedition altogether? We are now committed to it, after prolonged resistance to the plea of our allies, Great Britain, France, Japan.

The real object of the co-operative enterprise is not to re-establish an eastern front in Russia, which military men hardly regard as practicable, but to wrench loose the Hun's clutch upon the throat of the Russian people and defeat the purpose of Germany to equip and train a great army, recruited from the wretched, the starving, the hopeless, to fight in German uniforms on the western front. Even now Germany is organizing and drilling all who can be induced to join her colors. Many commissions have been distributed. The Germans are working energetically to accomplish their design. It can be foiled only by the military and economic intervention of the western Allies, the purpose of which is to rally Russian freemen to the standard of revolt and independence which has been set up for them by the heroic Czechoslovaks.

Already the promise of success is very bright. No great allied force will be required. America can certainly spare her quota. The western front is secure for the present. American reinforcements will keep it secure while Russia is being saved; and ultimately the Allies will march to a decisive and glorious victory in France.

A WATER BOY IN HEAVEN.

In a letter to a South Carolina editor, Mr. WILSON expresses his "perfect confidence" that the people of that State "will judge rightly in the Senatorial contest." He has "not the "least fear that they will believe that "Mr. BLEASE is or can be a friend of "the Administration." The record is made up, "and it is a little late to expunge it."

Mr. COLE L. BLEASE has been "reaffirming his loyalty" for some time. The classic example of his defiant apologetics is this:

> I was opposed to this war. Had I been a United States Senator or a Congressman, I would have voted against it, and I believe as religiously, as firmly as I believe that there is a GOD in heaven, that, on the final judgment day, every American citizen who is killed in this war will be charged against the President of the United States and the members of Congress of the United States who voted for it as an unwarranted sacrifice, in the sight of Almighty GOD, of fresh young American manhood. Do not misunderstand me. We are now in this war, and it must be pushed to a successful conclusion.

Such is Mr. BLEASE'S pleasant little way of pushing the war. The war is a crime in the sight of GOD and man. Mr. BLEASE and his organ, The Charleston American, have never got weary of calling it "a foreign war," a war, said the organ, "concocted and started by England," but, bless you, how "patriotic" they really are! These eleventh-hour conversions, accompanied with no fruits of repentance, mislead nobody. This is the sort of stuff Mr. BLEASE was serving to the "wool hat boys" last year:

> I want to say to you that I would rather be an outcast in the eyes of WOODROW WILSON and a follower of JESUS CHRIST than to be a follower of WOODROW WILSON and an outcast from JESUS CHRIST; that I would much prefer being a water boy in heaven, listening to the chant of the angels, than to be the commander in chief of all the forces of hell, forever hearing only the music of the crackling coal, the lashing of the blazes, and the shrieks of the damned.

Mr. BLEASE'S good taste is equal to his patriotism and he is as good a friend of the Administration as he is of the war.

THE OLD POLICY IN GERMANY.

Some five weeks ago the Kaiser dismissed his Foreign Minister, Dr. VON KUEHLMANN, who had injudiciously expressed doubt as to the possibility of getting all that Germany wanted by military success, and replaced him with Admiral Dr. VON HINTZE, one of the choicest flowers of the Pan German garden. At the same time the Chancellor assured the Reichstag that "the old policy" would be followed in foreign affairs. Those who had studied that old policy, who judged KUEHLMANN by his acts rather than his words, welcomed the change on the principle that the rattlesnake is a safer opponent than the copperhead. KUEHLMANN appeared as a moderate to the credulous in England and America, but he put through the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest. With HINTZE in the Foreign Office there was no danger of forgetting that the military extremists controlled German foreign policy; there was no danger of falling into the traps which KUEHLMANN, whose moderation consisted in a realization of what Germany could get and what she could not, might at any moment succeed in laying.

Now HINTZE gives an interview to the Kölnische Zeitung which confirms this view. It is his first public statement since taking office, except some perfunctory strafing of England in a speech to the deposed Khédive of Egypt and a telegram to the German Irish League. HINTZE blames the Allies for prolonging the war. The January speeches of LLOYD GEORGE and President WILSON were "vague and uncertain," he says; those speeches in which the Allies defined their peace terms with the greatest precision. Most of us felt that, if anything, those terms were too moderate toward Germany, and particularly toward Austria; but the President's fourteen points appeared anything but vague. What would HINTZE have? Why, he tells us, "at the end "of December, 1917, the Central "Powers invited the Entente nations "to take part in the Brest-Litovsk "peace negotiations, with a view to "a general peace by understanding." The Western Powers refused. Russia went to Brest-Litovsk and lost a third of her population. Finland, Lithuania, Poland, the Ukraine gained a momentary freedom from Russia only to be swallowed up forthwith by Germany.

Since that time, says HINTZE, "sane "propositions, wherever they originated, with a view to bringing "about by authorized persons a reasonable preliminary discussion aiming at a peace by arrangement, "have been treated with contempt "and disdain" by the Allies. No wonder, after Brest-Litovsk! This is indeed, as the Chancellor said, the "old policy"—no formal, public statement of terms such as LLOYD GEORGE and WILSON gave; a "discussion by authorized persons," like that at Brest-Litovsk, prolonged while German diplomacy strove to foment dissensions among the Allies and German propaganda tried to get the allied armies out of the trenches. What the Germans cannot win by the sword they will strive to win by diplomatic chicanery in the west, as they have won it in the east, and peace offensives of this sort can be more easily detected and averted if we have to deal with a man who frankly asks for another Brest-Litovsk rather than a Kühlmann or Hertling who may pretend to fall in with American views. HINTZE has done us a service in reminding the forgetful that the German game is still the same.

NO SHIPS FOR GERMANY.

Trade journals recently spoke of reports that Norwegian ship companies were negotiating for the construction of ships by American builders. At about the same time it became known that companies in Germany were chartering Norwegian ships for terms of service after the war. We published in THE TIMES on the 28th ult. parts of an official report from NORMAN L. ANDERSON, United States Commercial Agent at Copenhagen, who quoted statements made in The Norwegian Trade and Shipping Journal concerning such transactions. The Germans were offering a monthly rate of 22 shillings per ton for a term of four years after the war. "Several neutral ships," said this Shipping Journal, "have already been chartered on these conditions."

No ships that can be chartered to Germans will be built here for Norwegians or other neutrals. This is prevented by the recent amendments to the shipping act, which were made effective on the 13th by President WILSON'S proclamation. By this law American ships and shipyards are carefully guarded. There can be no contract or agreement for the building of a ship on a foreign order which does not provide that construction shall not begin until after the war. Nothing will be done at American shipyards, through the agency of neutrals or otherwise, to help the Germans, who have lost more than half their mercantile tonnage.

They are building ships at home. One of their journals recently published a list of sixty-seven, amounting to 853,000 tons, under construction or ordered. And they hope to increase the supply by chartering some of the neutral vessels which submarines have not sunk, beginning with the ship owners of Norway, who have lost 856. But their plans are conditioned, of course, upon a German victory and a favorable peace settlement. There will be no German victory. They will not use the ships chartered for a term of four years. They may be required to give up all their mercantile tonnage. Do they think that in peace terms the enormous loss of shipping due to submarine piracy will be ignored, and that reparation will not be demanded?

BOLSHEVIST DIPLOMACY.

It is a pity that we are going to abolish secret diplomacy after the war, for the recent relations of the Bolshevist Government with foreign Powers have set up such a multitude of precedents that professors of international law could be kept busy lecturing on their implications for the next half century. The capital of the Lenine Government is at Moscow, unless the Government has moved to Kronstadt, as has been reported. Theoretically, the working-class Government of Russia is on terms of peace and friendship with the Imperial Government of Germany; but this friendly Power is advancing into Russian territory from time to time, as occasion may require, and there are rumors of a German expedition to Petrograd. Meanwhile, the Ambassador of this friendly Power is neither at Moscow nor at Kronstadt, but apparently has his permanent headquarters at Pskov, though just now he is at German Great Headquarters to report to the Kaiser, having been obliged to travel thence by way of Finland,

The Ambassadors of the Allies are living on shipboard off Archangel, the Consuls of France and England are under arrest, and our own Consul General has turned the care of American interests over to Sweden, which looks like breaking off diplomatic relations, except that it is hard to break relations with a Power with which you have never officially had relations. The Bolshevist Premier declares in a secret meeting that his Government is in a state of war with France and England, but his Foreign Minister explains that, in the first place, this declaration doesn't count because it was not supposed to be overheard; and, in the second place, it must not be taken literally, but only means a state of defense and not a state of war.

There is nothing novel in being at war with a nation while living in friendship with that nation's allies; we are doing it ourselves. But it remained for the Bolsheviki to discover a method of being at war with only a part of France and England. The Consuls have been arrested, but, says the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, "we "apply these precautionary measures "only against members of the propertied classes. No such measures are "taken against our natural allies, the "workingmen of these same countries."

A Consul is a bourgeois, not a workingman. But suppose among the British and French landing parties at Archangel there are men who were authentic laborers before they put on uniform? It will require a discerning gunner to make sure that his shrapnel kills only the bourgeoisie and whizzes harmlessly past the proletarian head. And it may be noticed that the Bolsheviki have never made this fine distinction in the case of the Germans. They are at peace with the German bourgeoisie and the German military aristocracy, as well as the German proletariat. Amid all the involutions of their diplomacy, this significant fact deserves to be remembered.

THE PROFITS TAX COMPROMISE.

After hearing Secretary MCADOO, Chairman KITCHIN said that the Committee on Ways and Means undoubtedly will report a bill which will have the approval of the Treasury Department. Secretary MCADOO will have his 80 per cent. war profits tax without change. Chairman KITCHIN will rearrange some of his lower excess profits rates, perhaps, but will not raise the maximum rate. It seems that there never was Congressional objection to a war profits tax, and the Treasury never objected to an excess profits tax such as Congress passed. The real dispute was over the authorship of the bill, and that was removed by the discovery that Representative CRISP was the discoverer of the alternative plan. Secretary MCADOO may be trusted not to infringe the trademark. All he wants is the bill which will produce revenue without unnecessary disturbance of business or irritation of the taxpayers.

The reason why the Treasury thinks that an 80 per cent. excess profits tax would be more disturbing and irritating than an 80 per cent. war profits tax was presented by Assistant Secretary LEFFINGWELL. An 80 per cent. tax is so high that the situation differs from that when the taxes were negligible. Corporate securities have been distributed on the basis of earning power and taxes before our entry into the war. If now excess profits are taxed at a rate which cripples the dividend distribution, the credit of the corporations and the investing power of the owners of the securities are impaired. The corporations cannot finance their production and the investors cannot take Liberty bonds, thus hampering the winning of the war. A like war profits tax has not that result, because the tax is not taken unless the profit is made, and if the profit is made there is no objection to the tax on the part of either the corporations or their security holders.

But the 80 per cent. rate is so high that there is need of provision for exceptional cases of hardship under the general principle. The Treasury has a plan for dividing the trade of the country into eight classes, with a prewar rate of profit for each class between 8 and 12 per cent., with the option to the corporation to take the rate of its class as its deduction, or its own rate of actual earnings increased or decreased according to capital changes. However, this is not part of the compromise, and might better be waived than disturb any agreement between parties or departments or individuals which might obstruct the enactment of the bill if possible before the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign, or certainly before the elections. The Treasury thinks that its war profits tax, which was invented by Representative CRISP, it should not be forgotten, will yield nearly three billions, and the corporation tax one billion. The luxury taxes will yield over two billions, and the individual income tax nearly two billions. That brings the total near the necessary eight billions. The crisis is not yet passed, but the tension is relaxed, and the outlook is better.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

His Advice Cannot Be Taken.

A misunderstanding of journalistic proprieties and policies that is nearly or quite complete is shown by a reader of THE TIMES who has sent in an earnest protest against its publication of the official German reports on military operations at the front. "It seems to me," he writes, "that as these reports are falsified and doctored up for the purpose of misleading the German people, and as they tend to discredit the London, Paris, and Washington reports, and to give aid and comfort to our enemy aliens, their publication should be discontinued."

Now the fact is that these German communiqués are both interesting and valuable, and well deserve the attentive reading they get here and in the other countries allied against Germany from all thoughtful students of the war. They are, indeed, "doctored up," and they are intended to mislead the German people, but those peculiarities are so perfectly obvious that nobody else could possibly be misled, and it is highly important that the antagonists of Germany should be well and constantly informed as to the methods by which the German Government has managed—as yet—to keep up the courage and the confidence of its subjects.

That these reports have any effect at all in the way of discrediting those made by the British, French, and American Governments and commanders cannot be true, or at any rate it cannot be true as regards anybody who does not start with the assumption that any news not German is false, and such people would only be confirmed in their illusion if the German reports were suppressed everywhere except in Germany. Such suppression would give the foundation now lacking to their familiar charge that Germany's "side" is not presented here, and that we hear only the lies told about her by her enemies. In reality she has never had any trouble in getting all the space her officials wanted for the presentation of all the justificatory and defensive arguments and assertions they had to offer, and their grievance is not that they were not heard, but that they were answered as soon as heard—that the news they desired to suppress was given as well as the news they desired to promulgate.

A Puzzling Case of Immunity.

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN continues to print in his Zukunft articles so bitterly and harshly critical of German policies, military and political, that they keep alive the long-standing question as to the meaning of his safety from effective prosecution in a country where the censorship has long teeth and sharp, and where men who have said much less than he in the way of criticism have gone promptly and permanently to prison. A plausible theory is that very high personages in Germany are afraid of what HARDEN could tell, or cause to be told, about them in case he were treated too severely, but this explanation, though widely accepted, hardly accounts for all of the facts, and there are observers of this curious situation who hold that HARDEN'S indocility is more apparent than real; that he, like the other German editors, prints what for reasons he is allowed to print and that his seemingly ferocious diatribes against the Government are as much "inspired" as anything else published in that very thoroughly and effectively policed country.

This second theory, however, is subjected to dangerous strains so often by the man's denunciation of courses pursued by his all-powerful rulers that many doubt its accuracy, and would dismiss it altogether were it not that HARDEN incurs no serious penalties, in spite of offenses certainly serious from the orthodox German point of view.

It is a thought-provoking feature of the case that at the beginning of the war HARDEN was in complete sympathy with its objects, and that his only complaint then was because those objects were not openly announced. Nobody wrote more enthusiastically then than he about the glories—and profits—of conquest, and, if he has had a change of heart, there is excuse for thinking that it was due, not to a sincere distaste for the enslaving and looting of Germany's neighbors, but to a belated apprehension or conviction that the war would end in loss instead of gain.

Be that as it may, HARDEN does often write as if he had the un-German ability to understand other peoples and to draw from facts about the same conclusions they enforce in other countries.

A Dreamer Has an Adventure.

Almost everybody must have had, more or less frequently, the experience of ascribing, when first awake, a kind or amount of importance to a dream discovery or achievement that disappeared when it was subjected to later examination. A queer illustration of this phenomenon is offered in a letter just received from a correspondent who says that he recently awoke with a vivid memory of having composed while asleep the following verses:

> Rooney Looney, Rooney Looney,
> Ain't your face a sight?
> Rooney Looney, Rooney Looney,
> Have you had a fight?
> If you will not fight for me,
> Then you shall not dance with me;
> Would you like a cup of tea,
> Rooney Looney?

In the dream, he writes, and immediately after it, the name "Rooney Looney" seemed to him "sensuously sweet," and the last but one of the verses "so startlingly fine" that, lest its magic should elude him, he jumped out of bed and in the dark scrawled the poem across a page of a valuable book, doing it under a sort of compulsion. Then he went to bed again, and to sleep, in perfect confidence that the dream production would make him justly famous.

He wants to know if he was really awake when he penciled the verses, and if so, why he didn't recognize them for the nonsense they were. The problem is one that any skilled psychanalyst could solve for him in short order.

An American in Italy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is my privilege to bring to your attention what Dr. Charles E. Merriam, Commissioner for Italy of the Committee on Public Information of the United States, writes me from Rome. His letter confirms how the truth about Italy is gaining headway.

Dr. Merriam writes in Italian, and the following is the translation of his letter:

"Ever since my arrival here in Italy—a matter of three months—I have had the occasion and the privilege to observe and study the Italian people in time of war, persons in all walks of life, Government officials, soldiers at the front, and the working class, and my conclusion has been the following: that to know the Italians is to love them. I am not only very grateful for the sincere welcome received everywhere, for the affability, hospitality, the friendship of those with whom I come in contact, but I am also deeply touched by the powerful spirit which animates the soldiers and the brave people suffering the hardships and privations caused by this war hurled by the military clique of the Central Empires.

"As official and citizen of the United States, I am proud of the Italian Alliance and, in the firmness of purpose of our two peoples for the assertion of right in the world, I see a new guarantee for the victory which cannot fail us and which will crown the efforts we are making side by side. After the war we shall be much more solidly and ideally united, like two peoples who voluntarily sacrificed their blood in order that tyranny and imposition might not rule the civilized world."

AGOSTINO DE BIASI,
Editor the Italian Review "Il Carroccio."
New York Aug. 13, 1918.

"The Kaiser Another Nero."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Shortly after his accession to the throne the Kaiser made a short visit to the Royal Court of Sweden, Oscar II. being King. Oscar II. was regarded as the most enlightened crowned head of his day. After the visit was over a Court Chamberlain asked the Swedish monarch what he thought of the Kaiser, to which King Oscar replied, "The Kaiser is another Nero."

OLD SUBSCRIBER, BORN IN SWEDEN.
Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 12, 1918.

BUGLE CALLS IN FRANCE.

An Alsatian Finds Joy in Fact That American and French Are Alike.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An Alsatian friend, Jules Frölich, late of Strassburg, author of "Le Pangermaniste dans Alsace," "L'Esprit Alsacien," and other booklets, asks me to give to the American public a recent discovery of his. This is the identity of the signal calls or "Sonneries" of the American infantry regiments with those of the armies of France.

In welcoming the American troops he has had occasion to read the little volume of infantry regulations. In doing this, he says:

"I have experienced a very agreeable surprise of sentiment. * * * While our martial calls are expressed by our national clarion, the American infantry use the bugle which corresponds most nearly to our cavalry trumpets, but with this difference, the calls are the same.

"To my joyous astonishment," continues Mr. Frölich, "I have found among these American calls airs which are exactly those we used to hear in times of peace in passing from our barracks to the drill grounds. Among these are notably the reveille, the soup call, the call to the officers and the rare call to the General which the public seldom hears, not at all since the day of mobilization in August, 1914.

"These calls are those which Lafayette brought to Washington's troops in the War of Independence. They constitute a genuine historic monument! But my friend, the American officer was ignorant of the fact that we had piously conserved all this time the use of the same airs. So now, one may experience a certain tenderness of feeling that the brave Sammies are awakened in the morning by the same melody which in time of peace moved our own future poilus.

"Likewise the wit of the humorists among the Sammies had led them to the same pleasantries with which we used to furnish the music with more or less appropriate words."

We may agree with M. Frölich that "the American poilus and the French are predestined to love each other like brothers."

DAVID STARR JORDAN.
Stanford University, Cal., Aug. 7, 1918.

SAFETY MATCH TROUBLES.

Due to a Lack of Paraffin Wax, Which It Is Hoped to Remedy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest your article as regards safety matches in this morning's TIMES under heading "Somebody Must Be Profiteering," and in my position as representative of one of the largest match importing concerns in this country take advantage of the opportunity presented and wish to give you a few points as regards the present high price and quality of safety matches.

Your article does not especially refer to Swedish safety matches, but as the larger portion of safety matches consumed in this market both during present conditions and pre-war times is made in Sweden, I presume that your article referred particularly to this match.

If you will stop to consider that in the manufacture of matches about twenty-four different chemicals are used, and the prices on all of these various chemicals show an increase of 75-100 per cent. during the last three years—to this is to be added the continual increase in manufacturing, i. e., labor, &c., enormous increase in insurance and shipping rates—besides the heavy depreciation of the American dollar in Sweden, which is about 40 per cent., and against which depreciation the manufacturer on the other side must protect himself, it will show that the increase on Swedish safety matches corresponds with the present cost of the various factors connected with its manufacture.

The safety match is an article most extensively used, and, naturally, the least irregularity in its quality is apt to bring about dissatisfaction to consumers. The Swedish match industry has, during the last two years especially, suffered heavily on account of lack of raw materials.

To overcome this, several substitutes have been adopted, and it appears that in some instances these substitutes have not proven as advantageous or as satisfactory as the standard raw materials previously used. The greatest difficulty to be overcome is the lack of paraffin wax, which condition still predominates, but it is to be hoped, now that trade arrangements have been completed between this country and Sweden which will permit of the reopening of exports to Sweden, that sufficient quantities of this much needed product will again be at the disposal of the Swedish match industry, with the result that Swedish safety matches will re-establish their old reputation, which you have so considerately stated in your article.

The Swedish safety match that is today obtainable on the market is not an inferior product, but is merely the result of present conditions, due to a world-wide war, which prevents the use of normal and customary chemicals in its manufacture.

I can assure you that the element of profiteering has not yet reached the safety match business.

ERIC G. LANDGREN.
New York, Aug. 14, 1918.

Assyrians Not Syrians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a Chicago dispatch that appeared in your columns this morning the statement was made that the Persian Consul, according to certain charges, helped Persians and "Syrians" to evade the draft. No Persian Consul in the United States could have anything whatever to do with the Syrians, whose interests since the severance of diplomatic relations with Turkey have been in the hands of the Spanish Embassy and Consulates. Evidently the reference is not to Syrians, but to Assyrians, who come from the northwestern part of Persia, and would naturally come within the scope of the Persian Consul's activity. Failure to keep clear the distinction between Assyrians and Syrians has often led to great confusion.

PHILIP K. HITTI,
Columbia University, Aug. 15, 1918.

CHATEAU-THIERRY.

> Ring the bells for Victory!
> Our brave boys, in their first fight,
> Show the valor theirs by right;
> Theirs by right of fighting sires;
> Theirs by right of their desires
> An outraged world from foes to free,
> Who, breaking forth from sea to sea,
> Seek by domination bold
> All the world their own to hold.
> Shout, then, boys, who home must stay,
> Shout for brothers brave this day!
> Stir our hearts, their hearts to cheer,
> They who, valiant, void of fear,
> Give us hope the tide has turned,
> And that Teuton now has learned
> That the men whom he despised,
> Flouted, laughed at, criticised,
> Have, though modest in their talking,
> Not one trace of goose-step walking;
> Have no spirit militaristic,
> But, with courage characteristic
> Of their Pilgrim Fathers grim,
> Showed that Teuton years of training
> Lacked their power of attaining
> In a season, speed amazing;
> Lacked the dash their football playing
> Was against his host arraying;
> Boys who, freedom-bred, were fighting
> Freedom's battles, not the righting
> Of imagined frontier lines
> Which the Teuton's pride defines,
> No, they fought the free to guard;
> Fought, and fighting, battle-scarred,
> Won their country's right to claim
> Victory, in Freedom's name.

LOUIS LEAKEY.

EXPENDED BY RAILROADS.

$1,097,390,000 Authorized Up to Aug. 15, McAdoo Announces.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Director General MCADOO issued a tally sheet tonight showing authorized expenditures in railroad betterments, extensions, equipment, and additions for all Class 1 roads under Government control down to yesterday. The total of authorizations under these heads is $1,097,390,000. The budget estimates for these items were $941,041,000.

These authorizations are distributed as follows: Additions and betterments, exclusive of equipment, $106,535,000 chargeable to operating expenses and $406,760,000 chargeable to capital account. Equipment expenditures actually authorized down to Aug. 15 are $18,793,000 chargeable to operating expenses and $655,685,000 chargeable to capital account.

On rails and other track material the authorizations were $41,513,000 chargeable to operating expenses and $23,010,000 chargeable to capital account. For bridges, trestles, and culverts authorizations amounted to $20,341,000 from operating expenses and $32,156,000 from capital account. Additional yards were provided for to the amount of $7,870,000 from operating expenses and $94,584,000 from capital account.

Authorizations for locomotives both by the roads and by the Government totaled $186,925,000. Freight cars, embracing those ordered by the roads and by the Government, were authorized to the amount of $410,653,000.

Of the additions and betterments, excluding equipment, actually authorized to Aug. 15, $18,429,765 chargeable to operating expenses and $102,172,314 to capital account, or practically 25 per cent., had been spent to June 30. In the matter of equipment actually authorized to Aug. 15, $4,066,688 chargeable to operating expenses and $111,229,378 chargeable to capital account had been spent to June 30.

The budget estimates of the companies submitted in response to the Director General's request some months ago called for $212,858,464 for freight cars, of which $121,936,743 was ordered by the companies, while the Government itself has ordered for the companies $289,450,000, making the total for freight cars for 1918 delivery $410,653,743, as against $212,858,464 asked for by the companies on their budgets, or an increase over the budgets of $197,795,279.

CANNERS TO GET LOANS.

Government to Aid the Industry in New York State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The failure of the vegetable crop in many sections by drought has produced a situation in the canning industry where relief from the Government is necessary, and the War Finance Corporation has decided to stimulate the preservation of canned food products in the State of New York by making direct loans to canning concerns. It is believed that this course will insure the saving of a large amount of growing vegetable crops such as spinach, peas, sweet corn, and tomatoes.

Especially in the northern part of the State the industry is large and the output is very important in the aggregate of food consumption for the country. The release of wheat for export to the war front constantly depends on the substitution of other available foods. New York has a large crop of vegetables for canning. The shortage in other sections will be greatly offset by putting through a vigorous campaign of canning in New York. The plan adopted embraces every canner in the State, no matter how large or how small his operations may be. A warehouse company has been organized by the canners with paid-in capital of $100,000. This company issues receipts for goods stored to the extent of 125 per cent. of cost value to canners. The warehousing company is managed by eleven representative and well-known canners of the State. The arrangement provides that every canner in the State can avail himself of the facilities afforded.

In their application for aid the canners said that also the last two seasons, when crops were light, but a small amount of funds was required, while the present season's crop is a large one. Furthermore, in responding to the needs of the times, the canners have extended their acreage and enlarged their production. They stated also that the amount of money they had been able to procure from the banks was inadequate to enable them to continue their business and save their perishable food products.

REVENUE PERIOD EXTENDED.

Corporations Have Until Sept. 20 to File Stock Returns.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Extension to Sept. 30 of the date by which corporations must file with internal revenue collectors returns showing capital stock was announced today by the Revenue Bureau. Tax is imposed at the rate of fifty cents per thousand dollars of outstanding stock in excess of $99,000, but all corporations organized for profit regardless of the amount of their stock must make returns or face a 50 per cent. penalty.

WANT WOMEN FOR FARMS.

Needed Urgently for Harvesting to Save Year's Crops.

The Industrial Commission of the State Department of Labor issued an urgent call to women yesterday to enlist for work at harvesting to prevent the loss of crops and the labor which has already been put into the work of raising them. Hundreds of students and school teachers who have been working on the farms during the Summer are now obliged to return to the city and they will be well housed, fed, and paid. the ages of 18 and 35 are preferred and they will be well housed, fed and paid.

"This is a call for patriotic duty," the statement continues. "Volunteers are needed and women who are not engaged in essential industries are preferred. Any normal woman can do the work. Before leaving the city each applicant undergoes a physical examination and is classed according to her general physical condition. We do not send any one out to work on a farm until we have the physician's approval."

TO PRAY FOR SOLDIERS.

Edge Sets Aside One Day in Each Month in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—Governor Edge issued a proclamation today suggesting to the people of New Jersey that the first Sunday of each month in the calendar year be designated as the "day for service flag prayer."

The Governor suggests that at this particular Sunday service all patriotic societies, lodges, and the general public be invited to various churches of the state for prayer "for the men in the military service and for the fathers, mothers, and others of kin who are grieving for them, who have been left behind in body but who are marching away step by step with them in heart."

Priests Win the War Cross.

A cable message was received yesterday at the headquarters of the Knights of Columbus, 461 Fourth Avenue, that the Rev. Fathers Osias Boucher and John de Valles, Knights of Columbus Chaplains on overseas duty, had received from the French Government the Croix de Guerre for heroism on the battlefield in the Marne battle. Father de Valles comes from New Bedford, Mass., and Father Boucher from North Windham, Mass.

TRANSIT CONDITIONS ASSAILED BY HYLAN

Attributes Financial Difficulties of I, R. T. and B. R. T. to Dividends and High Salaries.

SPURS THE SERVICE BOARD

Suggests That Commission Study Recent Arrangements Made in Chicago and Boston.

In a letter to the Public Service Commission yesterday, Mayor Hylan assailed the present transit conditions and called upon the commission to "compel the transit corporations to provide a sufficient number of cars to properly operate these lines for the convenience of the people."

He argues that the causes of the financial difficulties of both the Interborough and the B. R. T. are due to the fact that they are paying to subsidiary companies under their control 10 to 21 per cent. and possibly more on their holdings, and that officers of the companies receive in some instances salaries as high as $100,000 per year. His letter follows:

CITY OF NEW YORK.
Office of the Mayor.
Aug. 16, 1918.

The Public Service Commission, 49 Lafayette Street, New York City:

Gentlemen: The time is rapidly approaching when investigations must be discontinued and some radical action taken to give the people of this city the transportation facilities for which they are paying millions.

The city is expending millions for new transit lines, and when these lines are placed in operation the company reduces the service on the old lines in an attempt to equip and operate the new lines. This intolerable condition should not be allowed to exist, and the Public Service Commission should compel the transit corporations to provide a sufficient number of cars to properly operate these lines for the convenience of the people.

The excuse that the company has not sufficient equipment should be given no consideration, because these lines have been in the course of construction for many years past and ample provision should have been made for sufficient equipment to properly operate them.

One of the causes of the financial difficulties of both the Interborough and the B. R. T. is that they are paying to the subsidiary companies under their control 10 to 21 per cent. and possibly more on their holdings. Another cause is the large salaries paid to the officers of the company, in some instances as high as $100,000 per year.

To earn the salary of an officer receiving $100,000 per year 2,000,000 passengers must receive transportation. If these large salaries and the 10 to 21 per cent. guaranteed return on the holdings of the subsidiary companies were curtailed the Interborough and the B. R. T. could then give the people better transit service.

If it were then found that this could not be done on a five-cent fare, an application could be made for an increased rate of fare. The additional revenue which would be derived from such increase could be put into equipment to give better service. In addition to this a fund could be accumulated which could be used by the city to purchase these lines. The people object to paying extra fare so that the salary of $100,000 officials and a 21 per cent. dividend can be paid to these transit corporations.

In Boston and in Chicago the stockholders and the people are co-operating. In Boston trustees have been appointed by the Governor to operate the Boston Elevated Railway properties, which include its surface lines. A similar plan has been consummated in Chicago, and the people there have a voice in the management and operation of their transit lines.

The Public Service Commission could render no better service to the people of this city than to familiarize themselves with the arrangements made by the people of Chicago and Boston and the stockholders of the transit lines in these cities, in order to determine if a similar arrangement could not be made by the people of New York and the stockholders of the transit lines in this city.

These stockholders must be satisfied with a reduced financial return on their holdings, so that the people may be given the transit service for which they have paid and are entitled to. These railway properties could be taken over by the city as the accruing profits would permit. This would eventually result in the rapid transit lines becoming the property of the city and end the intolerable service that is rendered by the transit companies.

Very truly yours,
JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

Public Service Commissioner Whitney said yesterday that the date of the reopening of the Forty-second Street shuttle service would be fixed early next week. He insisted present unfavorable conditions were due largely to the lack of labor and also to the inexperience of employes with the signal system as it operates on the dual system. No particular engineering problem is holding up the machinery of the system, he said, but he admitted that there was still "some smoothing out" to be done on both routes.

SEES "WAR CRAZE" HERE.

**Frankfort Paper Fin

ALIENS TO BE BARRED FROM GOING ABROAD

Wilson Proclamation Forbids Their Departure Without Permits After Sept. 15.

AIMED AT GERMAN SPIES

State Department Says Many Have Been Carrying Information to the Enemy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Freedom of departure from this country of aliens, by means of which a number of dangerous enemy agents have been able to escape from the authorities since the United States entered the war, will not be permitted after Sept. 15, under a proclamation signed by President Wilson and an Executive order, both of which were made public tonight by the State Department. The proclamation and Executive order put into effect clauses of the alien control law passed by Congress last May.

Under the Executive order aliens after Sept. 15 will be required to obtain permits before leaving the United States and additional restrictions will be placed on the entry of aliens into this country. Attempts to evade the draft through leaving the country, which officials believe will increase with the passage of the bill extending the draft ages, will be rendered less easy of accomplishment by the new restrictions.

"Heretofore, American citizens have been required to make applications for passports in order to go abroad and to explain to the satisfaction of the Department of State the necessity of their trips, while aliens have been permitted to depart freely without making applications for or explaining their trips," said an explanatory statement issued by the State Department tonight. "The new law now places aliens in this respect on a basis similar to that of citizens.

"It is believed that many aliens have been leaving the United States as German agents carrying information abroad for the use of the enemy. The new law is designed to prevent the departure of all such enemies of the United States. There have been numerous instances of the operations of such German-paid agents and spies, who have left the country because there was no law to prevent their departure."

In this connection the State Department pointed out the freedom with which such persons as Robert Fay, organizer of German bomb plots, and Fay's associate, Dr. Walter R. Scheele, have been able to escape.

Restrictions Placed on Permits.

The new law, according to the State Department statement, will operate as follows:

"Aliens desiring to leave the United States will be required to make application to the Immigrant Inspector or United States District Attorney nearest their last place of residence. Aliens living east of the Mississippi shall make such application not less than fourteen days nor more than twenty-eight days before the date of the proposed sailing. Those living west of the Mississippi shall make application not less than eighteen days nor more than twenty-eight days before date of sailing. Each alien must also submit a passport issued, renewed, or visé within ten days prior to the date of his application and must bring with him as witness an American citizen who can testify to the truth of the facts stated in his application.

"Permits to depart will be granted only if it shall affirmatively appear that there is reasonable necessity for the journey and that such departure is deemed not to be prejudicial to the interests of the United States.

"Provision has been made under the new law for the travel of American citizens to and from our insular possessions on citizens' identity cards to be issued by immigration officials in lieu of regular passports, and similar provision has been made for citizens and aliens living on either side of the Mexican border within the ten-mile limit for border crossings. Such cards will be issued by immigrant inspectors.

Canadian Border Excepted.

"No passports or permits of the kind mentioned above will be required of persons going to Canada, but male persons of draft age will be required to carry permits issued by their local boards.

"The entry and departure of all seamen, both citizen and alien, will be controlled under the new law, through the issuance of seamen's identity cards. Seamen's identity cards will be issued to incoming seamen by the immigration officials and to outgoing seamen by the customs officials, both immigration and customs officials acting in this capacity under the jurisdiction of the Department of State.

"Permits to depart, when issued, should be presented to the control officer of the port of departure not less than twenty-four hours before the proposed date of sailing. The departure of enemy aliens and allies of enemy aliens will be governed by existing regulations until Sept. 15.

RAID ON CROATIAN PAPER.

Department of Justice Officials Inspect Documents of Publisher.

Agents of the Department of Justice visited the offices of Frank Zotti, publisher of the Crotian newspaper, known as the Narodni List, yesterday, and inspected certain papers and documents belonging to Zotti. The visit to Zotti's offices, which are in the Pulitzer Building, followed the arrest of two men who have been in the employ of the Croatian publisher. Arthur Sacher was arrested on Wednesday and Mijo Troak, a traveling agent of the Narodni List, was taken into custody in Akron, Ohio, on Thursday.

Sacher is held on suspicion that he was concerned in an alleged plot to instigate desertions at the army cantonment at Camp Dix, N. J., by persuading soldiers to desert the American colors, while Troak is charged with spreading disloyal propaganda among Croatian workmen in Ohio. Both of the prisoners are said to be Austrian subjects.

Chief DeWoody declined last night to make any statement concerning his inspection of Zotti's papers.

Can You See Between Your Teeth?

No, the crevices are too small, difficult to reach and to clean, yet large enough to hold acids from decomposing food. SOZODONT, the antiseptic dentifrice penetrates these crevices—counteracts the acids—makes your mouth wholesome and sweet—protects your teeth. Use

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ITALIAN MORALE BUILT UP.

Red Cross Tells of Efforts to Hearten Men at the Front.

A report of how the Red Cross has aided in the strengthening of the morale of the Italian soldier, so that the victory on the Piave was due, to some extent, to this factor, has just been issued by the Red Cross at Washington.

For six months before the great victory the Red Cross workers in every commune and practically every village in Italy carried out special relief measures designed to help maintain Italian morale. In Sicily and Sardinia, as well as on the mainland, the Red Cross workers, at many points far removed from the front, were busy helping the families of soldiers who were in need of any kind.

In a single month 318,200 needy families of soldiers in 2,000 villages were visited and aided, and their improved conditions made known promptly to father or brother at the front, to help maintain his victory spirit. Forty-one Red Cross kitchens supplied 120,163 rations weekly. Forty-three workrooms gave employment to 3,000 women, who produced 60,802 garments in thirty days. This clothing was supplied to needy refugees or sold at nominal prices to members of soldiers' families. Fourteen lace, shoe, and carpentry shops offered refugees, uprooted from their home villages, an opportunity to continue in their former trades.

Ten rest stations and canteens for soldiers fed thousands of passing troops daily, while rolling canteens at the front supplied hot coffee and jam and tobacco from America to many thousands of wearied men every time there was a relief in the front trenches.

For the children of Italian fighters and refugees the Red Cross has thirty-eight homes or schools caring for 2,258 children, as well as a number of nurseries, and creches, and ten hospitals and dispensaries. This Summer it is operating also many children's health camps at seashore and the mountains. In cooperation with the Italian authorities, the American Red Cross has assisted thousands of families driven from their homes to re-establish themselves elsewhere. American homes are maintained for their temporary care in three cities. A Red Cross village for 2,000 people shortly will be completed near Pisa. For such refugees community gardens have been established, and soon opportunity to farm will be provided for many.

In the war zone the American Red Cross has had four ambulance sections and seven of its ambulatory kitchens of rolling canteens, which, even under shellfire, help to get warm food to the Italian troops fighting on the plains or high in the mountains. The Americans in charge of these services have established unusual comradeship with the men and their officers, with resultant confidence in America's position in the war.

BERLIN SHOPPERS ABUSED.

German Paper Describes Rough Treatment of Would-Be Food Buyers.

Some of the amenities connected with attempts to buy food in Berlin are described as follows in a copy of the Vossische Zeitung recently received in London:

"A shop in the Leipziger Strasse. A customer sees a display of turnips, and asks, 'Could I have some of that?' 'Have you brought a bag with you?' 'No, Fräulein, I thought I could have it wrapped up.' With a glance of complete contempt the shopgirl says, 'This is not a paper shop.'

"A fish shop. 'Fräulein,' what can I buy?' 'Nothing.' 'When will you have anything?' 'Tomorrow, at 11.' Next day at 11 the customer comes and asks, 'Have you got anything nice, my dear Fräulein?' 'We sold out at 8.' 'But, Fräulein, you said that you would be selling at 11.' 'Nothing of the kind. Keep your ears open.'

"An empty shop, in which the proprietor is sitting with his assistant, adding up his accounts. A lady comes in and waits patiently without saying a word. At last she summons up courage and asks, 'Could I have a pound of gelatine?' The assistant disappears and then calls out, 'You can have a quarter of a pound for $1.50.' Shocked at the price, the lady asks demurely what a whole pound would cost. Then the storm breaks out. The proprietor shrieks, 'If you don't like my price you can leave it.' A gentleman who has come in joins in the conversation and says, 'If that is the tone here, I suppose I need hardly say what I should like to buy.' 'Out with you!' roars the proprietor. 'Get out of my shop at once.' The two customers disappear, the man murmuring, 'What times!'"

Will of Mrs. Sarah Emerson Filed.

The will of Mrs. Sarah Hopper Emerson, who died Aug. 9 at 425 West End Avenue, was filed for probate yesterday. Mrs Emerson, who was 83 years old, was the daughter of James S. Gibbon, who wrote the song, "We Are Coming, Father Abraham, Three Hundred Thousand Strong," and widow of William Emerson, Jr., a nephew of Ralph Waldo Emerson. The Women's Prison Association, of which Mrs. Emerson was President, receives $5,000. Mrs. Emerson gave half of the residuary estate, and $15,000, to her niece, Bonnie Morse Dunning, and $12,000 and half the residue to James Herbert Morse, Jr., a nephew, of Englewood, N. J. William Gibbons Morse receives $6,000.

Prof. J. B. Whittaker, Artist, Is 82.

Professor John B. Whittaker, prominent artist, was 82 years old yesterday. Owing to recent bereavements in his family, Professor Whittaker did not hold a reception as had been his custom, but celebrated the day quietly at his home, 496 McDonough Street, Brooklyn.

Professor Whittaker was born in Ireland and came to this country with his parents in 1848 and settled on lower Fulton Street. When 15 years old he joined the Brooklyn Institute. He received a silver medal for his first year's work in the institute, shortly after which he entered the National Academy of Design. He was one of the original members of the Brooklyn Art School and was once a professor in Adelphi College. He is painting two war pictures, "The Widow's Mite" and "Go."

Wed to Lieut. C. F. Nicol in France.

Word has been received of the marriage in France of Miss Amelia C. Ames, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Oakes Ames of Milton, Mass., and Lieutenant Carlisle Forrest Nicol, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Nicol of Summit, N. J. The bride is engaged in Y. M. C. A. war work. Lieutenant Nicol went overseas in 1914 as an ambulance driver and later entered the aviation service.

Miss Thompson Weds Lieut. Kemp.

Miss Anne Thompson, daughter of Mrs. Charles Thompson of Whitestone, L. I., and Lieutenant Thomas T. Kemp, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Kemp of Washington, D. C., were married yesterday afternoon in Grace P. E. Church at Whitestone. After the ceremony the couple left on a motor trip to Cape Cod. Lieutenant Kemp is attached to the aviation corps at Gerstner Field, La. His father is a Tariff Commissioner of the United States.

Miss Fitch to Wed Ensign Phillips.

Mr. and Mrs. Winchester Fitch of 21 East Eightieth Street and Greenwich, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katherine Elizabeth Fitch, to Elliott Schuyler Phillips, Ensign in the U. S. N. R. Flying Corps, and son of William Hackett Phillips of this city.

Taylor-Bartlett.

The marriage is announced, on Wednesday, at Sandusky, Ohio, of Dr. Thomas Madison Taylor of New York, and Mrs. Wallace Moore Bartlett of Lawrenceburg, Ky. Mrs. Taylor recently completed her term as President of the Kentucky Federation of Womens' Clubs, and during the last year has devoted herself to war work.

TOWNS DESERTED TO SAVE THE CROPS

Courts Adjourn, Banks Close, and Shops Are Shuttered While All Help the Harvest.

MEETING FARM LABOR NEED

Specialists Devise Means to Win Families Back to the Country to Stay After the War.

A stranger going into any one of hundreds of towns in the Middle West on any day during the grain harvest this Summer would have found a "deserted village." The banks were closed, the stores shuttered, the Court House locked, even the Post Office keeping Sunday hours, which in a country town means barred and bolted. He might have found one stoker and an engineer at the water works, a lone telegrapher at the railway station, and two or three men on duty at the "city fire house." Possibly a few old men and women, too decrepit to be of any further use in this world, except to remember old times and give advice born of experience, sat in the shade of verandas—all the other inhabitants had gone to the country to help save the harvest, feed our armies, and win the war. Such waves of patriotism swept many communities—the men helped in the fields, the women went into the farmhouse kitchens to prepare provender for the men, and the children essayed such chore tasks as fell to them. That is one of the ways in which the farm labor shortage was met and is still being met.

Even before the United States went into the war the farm labor problem had become serious. Farm wages were increasing steadily and the difficulty of obtaining sufficient dependable help was becoming greater each season. Then last year, when the war situation impelled the Government to call upon the farmer for a greatly increased production of food crops at the same time that hundreds of thousands of young men were being drawn into manufacturing industries and a considerable number into the National Army, the farmer's problems seemed many times multiplied. In his dilemma he appealed to the Government, through the Department of Labor and the Department of Agriculture, for assistance in obtaining farm labor.

To most farmers the Government is typified in the person of the County Agricultural Agent—a man who knows—a man they see frequently—a man who lives one of them—a man who practices what he preaches, and not only tells how to produce bigger and better crops but actually does so himself on farms which he uses for demonstrations in various parts of the county—a man who teaches the farmers in their fields and homes and presents the suggestions, the requests, the war programs of the department.

This County Agent is a fundamental feature of the department's permanent work. But there are many more now than before the war—some 2,500 at present telling the farmers, first of all, why more food must be produced, and then, if necessary, showing how to do it. And more food has been produced.

Last year the American farmers, in response to the war appeal, provided increased quantities of all food crops except wheat—and they planted plenty of wheat, but a combination of extraordinarily unfavorable conditions ruined a good deal of it. This year American farmers have planted the largest acreages of food crops in the history of the nation. And these plantings represent the totals of many thousands of individual instances of the kind just suggested—a few more acres of corn here, a little extra wheat there, and a few more hogs over yonder.

The county agents have been of very valuable service to farmers in securing help. Last year these agents placed on farms more than 100,000 men, and this year they are giving even greater assistance. But they have always had in mind the policy which the department has pursued consistently since America entered the war—to tell the farmers frankly that town volunteers will be necessary during harvests and other rush periods, and that in no other way, under present conditions, can a sufficient supply of help be expected during such seasons.

This general scheme required a great deal of preliminary organization. The department placed in practically every State a farm help specialist, who works in co-operation with the Agricultural college, the county agents, Council of Defense, State and Federal labor offices, and other agencies.

The result has been the saving of great food crops that otherwise could not have been harvested. This Summer a great many towns all over the country, but more especially in the grain belt, have simply "shut up shop" during the harvest in order that every person physically qualified for the work could go to the fields of the county and help save the crops.

Kansas made a notable record. During the harvesting of more than nine and one-half million acres of wheat in that State the greater part of the thought and action of the people was given to the harvest. Forty thousand town people helped, and the crop was saved. Kansas City, alone, enlisted more than 10,000 workers to assist Kansas farmers, and these men not only offered their services, but, under the direction of the Athletic Club and the Chamber of Commerce, they took a course of training to harden and fit them for the work they were to undertake. In addition to the men volunteers, women went from the towns and cities to assist the farmers' wives in cooking for the army of harvesters.

In Indiana twenty-four towns enrolled 9,000 harvest hands for the wheat and oats. Illinois has more than 50,000 workers in sixty counties registered for the harvest. The Mayor and Board of Public Works of one of the large middle western cities closed their offices and worked in the wheat fields, the Mayor driving a binder and his fellow officials shocking the grain. In most of the Middle Western States "shock troops" and "twilight squads" were organized—men who had to stay in town most of the day, but who would go out about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in automobiles, and shock wheat or do other work until night—and longer if the moon was shining. These squads supplemented the town volunteers who were able to put in full days in the field. And they did good work, too. For instance, in one evening alone, forty "twilight troopers" shocked more than eighty acres of wheat.

The potato crop of Houston and Wharton Counties, Texas, has been saved through the aid of the business men in the local towns. In response to explanations of the situation made by the State Extension Director and the Farm Help Specialist, the business men closed their offices, stores, and banks, so that their employes might go to the fields—and the business men who were physically fit went themselves.

In the berry district south of Portland, Ore., a large amount of help was needed to harvest the crop. The Farm Help Specialist in Portland enlisted the services of about 1,000 women and girls, who were organized into units, taken to the berry districts, and assisted satisfactorily in harvesting the crop.

In the sugar beet districts of Southern Michigan, Colorado, and Utah many thousands of workers have been secured for the cultivation of that important crop.

The "work or fight" order of the War Department, which became effective July 1, will assist very materially in all labor problems, including that of farm help. For many months the Department of Agriculture has been campaigning to create a "work or fight" public sentiment in each community. The War Department order applies that principle to men of draft age. Public sentiment everywhere should continue to apply it to every man of every age.

The farm help specialists are encouraging the use of labor-saving farm machinery. One man with four horses and a two-moldboard plow can plow as much land as two men each with a team and single moldboard plow; one man with a two-row corn cultivator and three horses can cultivate as much corn as two men each with a team and single-row cultivator; one man following a binder with a bundle carrier attachment can shock as much wheat as two men following a binder which drops the sheaves in a row as it ties them; the milking machine, the self-feeder for hogs, the manure spreader, the corn husker, and many other machines and other pieces of equipment can be used to great advantage in meeting the present labor situation.

The specialists are advocating the use of more efficient methods in the cultivation and handling of crops. On one farm it was found that to produce an acre of corn 18 man hours and 47 hours of horse labor were required, while on another farm 69 man hours and 70 horse hours were used. The employment of better methods will permit the second man to produce his crop with a great deal less man labor. Similar results can be secured in the production of wheat and other crops. In the handling of live stock it is possible to use equipment and so to arrange the feed lots that a large saving in labor can be made.

Suggestions of the most desirable cropping systems for farms are made. If a farm is planted to corn alone, then the breaking of the land and the planting of the crop must be done in a short space of time in the Spring. This requires a large number of men and a large amount of horse power. Since this crop must be cultivated throughout the Summer season, a large amount of labor is required for that work also. On the other hand, if part of this land is planted to Winter wheat, then the preparation of the land and the seeding of the crop come during August and September, when there is little to be done with the corn crop. Such a system permits the carrying throughout the entire crop season of the minimum amount of labor, which is employed to good advantage all the time.

The specialists are giving much time to the organizing of farmers into companies and co-operative associations for the harvesting and handling of their crops. The pooling of the labor of three, five, or ten farms in a way that permits these people to handle their crops in a satisfactory manner has reduced considerably the demand for extra labor at the time of planting and harvest.

The present farm-labor problem emphasizes the need of a more permanent supply of labor. This can be materially helped through the employment of men by the year. The present practice of employing men during the crop season and dismissing them for the Winter months allows the farm laborers to take employment in the cities, where they remain, and are thus lost from the farm. Good farm help should be employed in agricultural work the entire year. Permanent farm work appeals to and holds the highest class of labor. Again, much can be done to solve the labor problem by employing married men. Recently an advertisement in an Indiana paper for farm help brought applications from thirty men. Twenty-eight were married. They wished to move their families to the country. They wished to get away from the high living expenses of the city and to get into the country, where they could have a garden, a cow, some chickens, and a pig or two. They wished, too, to have opportunity for the boys and girls to do some work amid healthful surroundings.

Where married men are employed in the country and their families live on the farm there is opportunity for the wife to help in the home of the farm owner. This assistance is as necessary as is help with the crops and the stock. Boys and girls of these families can do many chores and light tasks and thus release the men for the regular work.

There is a constant demand for a number of comfortable homes for the tenants and hired help on the farms. The old shack which was simply a place in which to exist will no longer satisfy the workers. For the appearance of the farm and the beautification of the country comfortable homes should be built and maintained. The building of houses for the help will allow many farmers, instead of moving to town, to remain in their own homes on the farms, where they can render the greatest assistance to the community and to agriculture.

DERIDES GERMAN PROPHETS

Theodor Wolff Mocks Publicists Who Welcomed America's Entry Into the War.

Writing in a recent issue of the Berliner Tageblatt received in London, Theodor Wolff, editor in chief of that leading organ of moderate German business interests, said:

"One ought not perhaps at present to discuss who has helped to prolong the war. But, as that has become the fashion, one cannot refrain from establishing the real facts. The principal contributors to the prolongation of the war have been those who contemplated America's declaration of war with satisfaction and with relief—the people who filled Germany with a noisy agitation such as there had never been before, and shouted at their credulous public prophecies of which not a single one has been fulfilled. Doubtless it is the politicians, journalists, and agitators who started this dance that have cooperated most thoroughly in the prolongation of the war. The same politicians, journalists, and agitators, relying upon the general shortness of memory, are now again anxious to educate the people with their pomp and their noise.

"When one reads over now their former writings and speeches, their proclamations and promises one finds a strange assembly of people who never can be cured of their short sight. A book composed of nothing but such quotations would be attractive and instructive. Anybody who expected from American intervention a strengthening of the enemy will to battle was described by these people as a slave of the interests of international finance and of the power of the American Stock Exchange."

Turning to Russia, Herr Wolff admits that the Brest-Litovsk "peace" is "an extremely unhappy document," but he maintains that the real ground of uneasiness is not merely the actual situation but the fact that "America stands behind the Entente supporting and encouraging it." He declares that Germany must look for fresh surprises "as long as the Entente, strengthened and maintained by America, continues the war." And yet, he concludes, did not the then Foreign Secretary, Herr Zimmermann, declare in February, 1917, that the German submarine would end the war during the following Summer?

MILITARISM DEFINED.

Austrian Paper Tells Germans What Others Think of Their System.

In the course of an article on the recent Pan German victory in German politics which resulted in the ousting of Dr. von Kühlmann from the position of Foreign Secretary and the installation of Admiral von Hintze, the Vienna Arbeiter-Zeitung, a Socialist organ which was barred from circulation in Germany some months ago, remarked, as translated by The London Times:

"Perhaps people in Germany and Austria will now at last understand what the world means by Prussian militarism. When the German speaks of militarism, he is thinking of the system of defense—the system of standing armies in contrast with a national militia. In this sense England, France, and Italy have no less militarism than Germany. But Anglo-Saxons, French, and Italians use the word militarism in a quite different sense; they mean a system of political distribution of power—the system in which the army is not a tool of the State but its master. * * *

"In this sense the Englishman is not far wrong when he calls Prussia-Germany the embodiment of militarism. The power of English and American, French and Italian Generals does not extend beyond the army; the decision about war aims and peace conditions, and the choice between the use of force and peaceful statesmanship everywhere belong to the Governments alone and not to the commanders. Everywhere the Generals are only the organs of the State, who lead its armies and fight its battles if and as long as the statesmen consider the decision by arms to be necessary; nowhere are they the masters of the State, who determine the end and the means of its policy. Only in Prussia-Germany is it otherwise."

ALBERT METIN DIES FROM WAR STRAIN

Chief of French Mission to Australia Stricken with Apoplexy in San Francisco.

FOUND IN COMA IN ROOM

Member of Chamber of Deputies and Ex-Minister Won War Cross While Serving with His Regiment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 16.—Stricken with apoplexy believed to have been brought on by the strain incident to the work of his mission, M. Albert Metin, Chief of the French Diplomatic Mission to Australia, died early this morning at the Fairmont Hotel. After having arrived at the hotel at 7:30 Thursday evening, the members of the mission went to their rooms to prepare for dinner. At 8:30 an attaché was sent to the room of M. Metin to remind him of the hour, but when the attaché entered the room he found the Commissioner lying on the floor in front of a dressing table. He did not regain consciousness. The death came as a great shock to the French officials in the party who were accompanying M. Metin to Australia. They could not state what their immediate plans would be other than that the body would undoubtedly be sent to France.

The city of San Francisco has been declared to be officially in mourning and all flags have been placed at half-mast. By order of the Mayor, the body of the statesman will lie in state in the rotunda of the City Hall and the façade of the building was draped in black.

M. Metin was a member of the Chamber of Deputies and in the Briand Cabinet was Minister of Labor and Blockade. Although a Government official, and therefore exempt from military service, he insisted upon joining his regiment, and while in the region of the Ourcq he came into contact with the American soldiers, for whom he had the highest praise. His own valor is attested by the fact that he received the French War Cross.

He was no stranger to this country, for he had visited it twice before. The second time he met President Wilson was when he was a professor at Princeton University.

The mission of which M. Metin was the head is on its way to Australia at the special request of Premier Hughes. Its purpose is economic and it is said that he will take part in preparatory discussions of an economic league of nations in pursuance of plans agreed upon by the Allies, notably the United States and Great Britain. The military member of the mission is the distinguished General Paul Gerard Pau, a hero of the battle of Froeschwilleren in the Franco-Prussian war and a commander in Alsace in the present war.

PLEDGES STATE TO CAUSE.

Gov. Whitman Says Every Force Will Be Exerted for Victory.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Governor Whitman, opening the Saranac Lake war chest drive here tonight, declared that every dollar the State possessed was behind the 322,000 Empire State men in the nation's service. He pleaded for liberal contributions to all war charities, which, he said, were not charities but opportunities for service by which those who stayed at home could make their dollars count in the war for civilization.

"We haven't begun to give; we haven't begun to sacrifice; we haven't begun to suffer," he said in pledging every man in New York State capable of bearing arms and the last dollar, if necessary, "to save civilization."

RIOTS OVER RICE IN JAPAN.

High Cost, Due to Corner in Market, Causes Serious Outbreaks.

TOKIO, Aug. 12, (Associated Press.)—Ten policemen have been wounded seriously and many rioters injured in a riot at Nagoya over the high cost of rice. Fifty persons have been arrested at Nagoya and 300 men and women at Ohaka.

Industrial disturbances continue elsewhere. The police have succeeded in prohibiting meetings in Tokio.

The price of rice has doubled twice in the last year due largely to a corner in the market.

SENATOR JAMES VERY ILL.

Transfusion of Blood Operation Performed on Kentuckian.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—The condition of Senator Ollie James of Kentucky, who has been at Johns Hopkins Hospital for more than two months, is tonight reported by persons who came in contact with him at the hospital as very serious. The extreme heat the last two weeks has weakened the Senator.

Transfusion of blood has been resorted to and the hospital physicians report his condition as unchanged.

WOOL REQUIRED BY SOLDIER

Quartermaster's Figures Show It Is 31 Pounds of Scoured Weight.

The War Department has definitely settled the question of the amount of wool required for a soldier's equipment. The articles of clothing included in the equipment are: Uniform, overcoat, blankets, overseas cap, flannel shirts, gloves and mittens, Winter underwear, spiral puttees, stockings, lining for leather jerkin and several smaller items.

"Many unofficial estimates of the amount of wool have been printed from time to time," says the War Department in a bulletin, "and these estimates have varied greatly, most of them being far from correct. While it is impossible to make an exactly accurate estimate, because the factors themselves are more or less variable, some estimates have been prepared under the direction of Brig. Gen. R. E. Wood, the acting Quartermaster General, which are believed to be as nearly right as can be computed from available data." According to these computations the quantities of wool for each soldier are:

	Pounds. Natural Condition Grease Weight.	Clean or Scoured Weight.
Complete initial equipment...	71	31
Annual renewal, service in United States.....	42	18
Annual renewal, service in France	75	32

The Clothing and Equipage Division of the Quartermaster's Corps shows, from the latest statistical reports, that there have been delivered to that department since April 1, 1917, to date, 4,373,000 pairs spiral puttees, 55,965,000 pairs woolen socks, 10,507,000 pairs woolen breeches, 8,069,000 woolen coats, and 5,377,000 overcoats. In the week of July 20, 191,000 overseas caps were delivered.

Slacker Roundup in Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 16.—Twelve alleged slackers were lodged in the city jail on Federal warrants today as the result of a raid on the Boardwalk and amusement places last night. More than 700 men have been rounded up within twenty-four hours. Most of them easily satisfied the authorities and others wired out of town to establish their standing. Scores of Federal agents are still in the city.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ANDERSON.—Mr. and Mrs. Rupert W. K. Anderson are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at The Briers, their country place at Plainfield, N. J. Mrs. Anderson before her marriage was Miss Margaret L. Montgomery, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Eglinton Montgomery of Ihlinebeck, N. Y.

ORTMAN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Ortman, nee Laura Grossman, Aug. 12, at 1,611 University Av., a daughter.

Engaged.

LUCAS—LORING.—Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hawkes of this city announce the engagement of their daughter, Ethel May Loring, to First Lieutenant Lawrence Willis Lucas, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Lucas of St. Joseph, Mo.

Married.

Brooklyn.

WINTERS—HOUSMAN.—Aug. 14, Marie L. Housman to Samuel Winters.

Died.

BEAN.—Suddenly, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Vivian Mardsen Shaw, at Morristown, N. J., on Aug. 15, Mary De Forest, widow of Edmund Elmendorf Bean. Funeral private at convenience of family.

BLEIDORN.—Charles, veteran Second Lieutenant of 20th New York Infantry, in his 84th year, after a short illness. Services Sunday at 15 Greene Av., Brooklyn, 10 A. M.

BURR.—At Auburn, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1918, Calvin Burr, son of Charles P. and Frances B. Burr, aged 46 years.

COPCUTT. — At Twilight Park, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 15, 1918, Anna Crook Copcutt, daughter of the late John and Rebecca Copcutt of Yonkers, N. Y. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 1 Leighton Place, Yonkers, on Sunday, Aug. 18, at 4 P. M. Carriages will be at the Yonkers Station on the arrival of the 3:05 train from Grand Central Station, New York.

CURRIER.—On Aug. 14, at the home of William L. Currier, Ottawa, Canada, John Edward Currier of Newark, N. J., in the 86th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at Portland, Me.

DANZIGER—On Aug. 14, Mortie Danziger, beloved husband of Alice Emanuel. Services Friday at 8 P. M. at his late residence, 2,130 Tiebout Av. Funeral private.

DAVIDSON—On Friday, Aug. 16, 1918, suddenly, William J. Davidson, in his 57th year, beloved husband of Susie L. Davidson. Relatives and friends, also the St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., of Boston, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services Monday, Aug. 19, at 8:30 A. M. at his late residence, 300 West 106th St. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers. Boston papers please copy.

DES ANGES.—At Brentwood, L. I., on Aug. 15, 1918, Rosa Lida, wife of Henry L. Des Anges of 58 North 14th St., Flushing, L. I. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

EICHBERG—On Aug. 16, 1918, William N., beloved husband of Grace Heliprin. Funeral services from his late residence, 332 West 85th St., Sunday morning, 11 o'clock. Chicago papers please copy.

FRANCHOT.—On Friday, Aug. 16, 1918, at Memorial Hospital, New York, Katharine Hansen Franchot, youngest daughter of Richard and Ann Van Vranken. Funeral at St. George's Church, Schenectady, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 18, at 5 P. M.

GAY.—At Sharon, Conn., by accident, Thursday, Aug. 15, Jessie A. Gay. Funeral services at the late residence Sunday, Aug. 18, at 2 P. M.

GERSTMAN.—On Aug. 16, Florence (nee) Ell a, beloved wife of Louis and mother of Ethel and Cecil. Services at her late residence, 647 West 172d St., Sunday morning, Aug. 18, at 11 A. M. Interment Mount Carmel Cemetery.

HOLBROOK.—In Worcester, Aug. 15, Helen Strong, daughter of the late John and Nancy Strong, and widow of Amariah Holbrook, Jr. Burial in Hudson Falls.

JAUDON.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 16, Katherine Kearny, wife of the late William Bainbridge Jaudon, and daughter of the late Dr. Charles McKnight and Gertrude Parker Smith. Funeral at Christ Church, Perth Amboy, on Monday, Aug. 19, at 3:30 P. M.

KAHN.—On Thursday, Aug. 15, 1918, Jacques Kahn, aged 63, at Prospect Park, White Plains, N. Y., beloved husband of Eugenie Kahn and father of Rena Rosenthal, Adele Stricker, and Sly J. Kahn. Funeral services at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Westchester County, Aug. 18, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. New York Central train leaving Grand Central Station lower level 9:05 A. M. for Mount Pleasant. Return train leaving 11:48 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

KETCHAM.—At Northport, L. I., Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1918, Fleet B. Ketcham, in his 82d year. Funeral services at his late residence, Saturday, Aug. 17, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Northport.

KLEIN.—On Friday, Aug. 16, 1918, Jacob Klein, in his 68th year, beloved husband of Julia and devoted father of Ray, Henry, Samuel, and Ethel. Funeral from his late residence, 106 East 85th St., Sunday, Aug. 18, 1918, at 10 A. M.

LAWRENCE.—Aug. 16, 1918, Charles Stevens Lawrence. Born in Dover, England, Sept. 29, 1880.

LAWRENCE.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 15, 1918, Louise M. Lawrence, widow of Arthur Lawrence. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 64 Hancock Av., Lincoln Park, Yonkers, on Saturday, Aug. 17, at 8 P. M.

LEIDESDORF.—Adolf Leidesdorf, in his 71st year, devoted husband of Rebecca and dearly beloved father of Mrs. William Gerhardt, Mrs. Joseph Eisler, Mrs. Alex Edelstein, and Mrs. Samuel H. Sperling. Funeral services Sunday, Aug. 18, 10 A. M., at Meyer's Funeral Parlors, 228 Lenox Av.

LEIDESDORF.—Brethren of Beethoven Lodge No. 661, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of Brother Adolf Leidesdorf at Meyer's Funeral Parlor, 228 Lenox Av., Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

B. GREENWALD, Master.
M. JOACHIMSON, Sec.

LEIDESDORF. — Adolf. Members of the Hungarian Society of New York are requested to attend the funeral of ex-President Adolf Leidesdorf on Sunday, Aug. 18, 10 A. M., from Meyer's Funeral Parlors, 228 Lenox Av.

MORRIS POPPER, President.
J. BIRNBAUM, Secretary.

LEWIN—Samuel J., private, age 25, 105th Infantry, Co. C, 27th Division, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Lewin, brother of Selma Lewin, died West 149th St., wounded in action Somewhere in France July 31, died Aug. 2.

MACDONOUGH.—At Paris, Sunday, Aug. 4, 1918, Lieutenant Joseph Gardner Macdonough, Company I, 47th Infantry, U. S. A., in his twenty-seventh year.

MORTON.—At Ellerslie, Rhinecliff-on-Hudson, on Aug. 14, Anna Livingston, wife of Levi P. Morton, in her 73d year. Funeral at the Church of the Messiah, Rhinebeck, on Saturday, Aug. 17, at 1:45 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station 9:40 A. M.

MORTON.—The Order of Colonial Lodge of Manors in America, New York Branch.—With deep regret announcement is made of the death of Elsie A. Morton, on Aug. 14, of Mrs. Levi P. Morton, late member of this order.

JOHN H. LIVINGSTON, President.
ELEANOR VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

MORTON.—The Colonial Dames of the State of New York announce with regret the death on Aug. 14, 1918, of Mrs. Levi P. Morton, a member of the society.

ELEANOR VAN RENSSELAER FAIRFAX, President.
KATHRYN R. PIERREPONT, Recording Secretary.

PERRY.—At Winsted, Conn., Aug. 16, 1918, Frederic W. Perry, son of the late Emily Pierrepont and Joseph Alfred Perry. Notice of service hereafter.

ROWLETTE.—Thomas M., on Aug. 15. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 601 West 110th St., Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock. Interment Hartford, Conn.

SCHREIBER.—On Aug. 16, 1918, Caroline A., widow of John Schreiber. Funeral services at residence of her son, Park Av., corner Cedar St., Amityville, L. I., Monday, 9 A. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery, 12 noon. Kindly omit flowers.

SILKWORTH.—Died at Flushing, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1918, Arthur B. Silkworth in the 60th year of his age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 142 Wilson Av., Murray Hill, Flushing, N. Y., Sunday, Aug. 18, at 2 P. M.

SPENCER.—On Thursday, Aug. 15, 1918, Frank W., beloved husband of Ida Spencer, (nee Failing.) Funeral services at his late residence, 816 8th Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M. Indianapolis papers please copy.

STAMLER.—Elizabeth, beloved wife of the late Charles Stamler and mother of Sister M. Honorata, and Sister M. Louis and Brother Joseph, and Margaret Stranski, Elizabeth Bachmann, and Charles and John. Funeral from her late residence, 354 East 103d St., on Monday, Aug. 19, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn high mass, 10 A. M., at the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Fordham Road. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

STEVENSON.—Suddenly, at his residence at Cedarhurst, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 15, Richard Wilson Stevenson, in his 65th year. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Hewlett, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 18, at 5 o'clock. Kindly omit fl

INDIANS PACK FINAL GAME WITH YANKS IN THEIR KITS AND DECAMP

CHAPMAN AND WOOD OVERCOME YANKEES

Vocal Efforts of One and Physical of Other Prove Undoing of Locals.

FINNERAN LOSES CONTEST

Listening to Verbal Outburst Costs New York Pitcher and Team Early Lead.

Ray Chapman, the Cleveland shortstop, and Smoky Joe Wood were the principal factors yesterday in the unwholesome rout of the Yankees at the Polo Grounds. Mainly through the efforts of these two players the Indians carried away as a remembrance of their final game of the series a 12 to 4 triumph over the Huggins crew.

Chapman's part was mainly vocal, while Woods was physical. Ray was the instigator of a tirade against Joe Finneran, which started in the third inning and didn't end until the fourth was nearing completion. By that time the Indians had the game safely tucked away. Wood rapped out four lusty wallops in five trips to the plate, stole home, and sent three Cleveland runs over the plate with his blows.

Finneran's pitching, starting the game, held much of promise. Del Pratt added to the hope of victory in the first inning when he belted a home-run drive into the left field bleachers, sending in Baker, who had been passed, before him. But when Chapman started using his voice on Finneran there was a magic transformation, and the Indians had a wild procession over the base paths. Chapman just "rode" Finneran out of the game, and while Joe's angora was ambling about the lot the Fohl clan pounded the Yanks into submission.

Chapman, after carrying on a verbal assault on Finneran in the third, continued to unnerve the Yankee pitcher when he faced him in the fourth. The Indian shortstop beat out a hit to Fournier, and after Speaker had skied out stole second. This had a further disquieting effect on Finneran, and Wood belted a double to left which registered Chapman. On Johnston's out Wood went to third, and while Finneran was serving to Evans Joe stole home.

Evans and Turner singled. Evans raced for third on Turner's hit, and when Baker let Ward's throw get past him Evans scored, and Turner took second. O'Neill was purposely passed and Coumbe singled, scoring Turner and placing O'Neill on third. Roy Sanders was then summoned to replace Finneran.

Sanders's rescue work didn't help much, for his first effort was a wild heave to Fournier on Graney's grounder. This throw let in O'Neill and Coumbe, and put Graney on third. Chapman, in his second time at the bat in the inning, walked, and Speaker singled, scoring Graney, Chapman going to third and Speaker to second on Hummel's throw. Wood then lifted a fly to Hummel, ending the agony.

From then until the eighth there were no more Cleveland runs scored, but in this stanza the Indians pummeled Sanders out of the box, and Fergusen finished the game. Five hits, one of them a double by Speaker, an error by Baker, and a pass to Graney gave the Indians their last five runs.

In the ninth hitz by Baker, Fournier, Hummel, and Walters, with a pass to Peckinpaugh, gave the Yanks two runs as consolation.

Old John Hummel hammered out a triple in the second inning, but the blow was wasted when the veteran inadvertently left third before Speaker caught Peckinpaugh's fly. This made easy double play and roused the ire of Manager Huggins to such an extent that he was banished for complaining to Umpire Hildebrand. It was the first time this season that the Yankees' manager had been "chased."

CLEVELAND, (A.)

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	5	2	1	0	0
Chapman,ss	5	1	1	1	3
Speaker,cf	5	1	2	1	1
Veach,cf	0	0	0	1	1
Griggs,lb	5	1	1	1	0
Gardner,rf	7	2	1	3	0
Young,2b	6	2	2	4	7
Spencer,c	5	0	4	5	2
Kallio,p	0	0	0	0	0
Jones,p	2	0	0	0	2
Gunning*m,p	3	1	1	0	0
Total	46	8	16	48	16

NEW YORK, (A.)

	AB	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	3	0	1	3	1
Ward,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Baker,3b	3	2	1	2	2
Pratt,2b	4	1	2	3	3
Schulte,rf	6	1	2	5	2
Shanks,2b	7	2	1	4	6
Lavan,ss	7	1	2	1	4
Ainsmith,c	5	0	2	0	0
H.Harper,p	4	0	0	0	0
Shaw,p	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson,p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	59	7	14	48	16

*Batted for Kallio in eighth.

Errors—Chapman, Baker, (2,) Finneran.

Cleveland	0	0	0	7	0	0	5	0	—12
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4

Two-base hits—Wood, Speaker. Three-base hit—Hummel. Home run—Pratt. Stolen bases—Evans, Chapman, Wood, O'Neill, Turner. Sacrifice hit—Gilhooley. Double plays—Gilhooley, Peckinpaugh, and Fournier; Speaker, O'Neill, and Evans. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cleveland, 9. First base on errors—New York, 1; Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Finneran, 1; Sanders, 3; Fergusen, 2; Coumbe, 2. Struck out—Off Finneran, 1 in 3 2-3 innings; Sanders, 8 in 3 2-3; Fergusen, 2 in 1 2-3. Struck out—By Sanders, 1; Fergusen, 1; Coumbe, 5. Losing pitcher—Finneran.

AT WASHINGTON.

DETROIT, (A.)	AB	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	5	0	1	4	2
Jones,3b	9	1	3	5	2
Cobb,cf	7	0	2	1	0
Veach,lf	8	1	1	3	0
Griggs,lb	8	1	1	1	1
Gardner,rf	7	2	1	3	0
Young,2b	6	2	2	4	7
Spencer,c	8	0	4	5	2
Kallio,p	0	0	0	0	0
Jones,p	2	0	0	0	2
Gunning*m,p	3	1	1	0	0
Total	66	8	16	48	16

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	6	1	2	5	0
Foster,3b	7	1	2	1	2
Judge,1b	7	0	0	11	1
Milan,cf	7	1	3	5	0
Schulte,rf	6	1	2	5	2
Shanks,2b	7	2	1	4	6
Lavan,ss	7	1	2	1	4
Ainsmith,c	5	0	2	0	0
H.Harper,p	4	0	0	0	0
Shaw,p	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson,p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	59	7	14	48	16

Errors—Bush, G. Harper, Young, Foster, (2,) Lavan.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—8
Washington	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—7

Two-base hits—Shotton, Schulte, Foster. Three-base hits—Ainsmith, Veach. Stolen bases—Milan, Cunningham, Schulte. Sacrifice fly—Ainsmith. Double play—Jones, Young, and Griggs. Left on bases—Detroit, 13; Washington, 8. First on errors—Washington, 2; Detroit, 2. Base on balls—Off Harper, 5; Jones, 1; Shaw, 2; Cunningham, 1; Johnson, 1. Hits—Off Kallio, 6 in 1; Jones, 6 in 7; Cunningham, 2 in 8; Harper, 2 in 8 2-3; Shaw, 0 in 1-3; Johnson, 3 in 7. Struck out—By Kallio, 1; Jones, 2; Harper, 2; Cunningham, 2; Johnson, 5. Wild pitch—Ainsmith. Passed ball—Ainsmith. Winning pitcher, Cunningham. Loser—Johnson.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Maisel,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Johnson,3b	1	0	0	0	0
Sisler,1b	4	1	2	11	0
Demmitt,rf	4	1	3	2	0
Hendryx,cf	5	1	2	4	0
Gedeon,2b	4	0	1	2	4
Austin,ss	4	0	0	1	2
Severeid,c	2	0	0	2	0
Davenport,p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	33	4	9	27	12

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Acosta,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Kopp,lf	3	1	1	1	0
Walker,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Burns,1b	4	1	2	11	1
Gardner,3b	4	0	0	1	4
McAvoy,c	4	0	1	3	1
Dykes,2b	3	0	0	3	1
Dugan,ss	3	1	2	2	2
Johnson,p	0	0	0	0	2
aMuench	1	0	0	0	0
Pierson,p	0	0	0	0	1
bJamieson	1	0	0	0	0
Gregg,p	0	0	0	0	2
Total	34	3	7	27	17

a Batted for Johnson in fifth.
b Batted for Pierson in eighth.
Error—Dykes.

St. Louis	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Tobin, Demmitt, Sisler, Hendryx, (2.) Three-base hit—Kopp. Stolen bases—Severeid, Tobin. Sacrifice hits—Maisel, Davenport, Johnson, Kopp. Sacrifice fly—Walker. Double play—Gardner, Dykes, and Burns. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 4. First base on error—St. Louis. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 5; Pierson, 3. Hits—Off Johnson, 8 in 5 innings; Pierson, 1 in 3; Gregg, 2 in 1. Struck out—By Johnson, 1; Pierson, 1; Davenport, 1. Losing pitcher—Johnson.

International League.

Baltimore, 5; Jersey City, 4.
Binghamton, 2; Newark, 1.
Buffalo, 8; Hamilton, 5.
Toronto, 7; Rochester, 5.

BASEBALL TODAY, 2 games; first game 1:30 P.M. New York Yankees vs. Chicago, Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 12; New York, 4.
Boston, 2; Chicago, 0.
St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 2.
Detroit, 8; Washington, 7. (Sixteen innings.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 5; New York, 4.
Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburgh, 1
St. Louis, 8; Boston, 0.
Philadelphia at Chicago (Rain).

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	65	45	.591
Cleveland	64	48	.571
Washington	61	50	.550
New York	52	54	.491
Chicago	53	56	.486
St. Louis	51	56	.477
Detroit	49	60	.450
Philadelphia	42	68	.382

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	69	38	.645
New York	63	45	.583
Pittsburgh	57	51	.528
Cincinnati	52	55	.486
Brooklyn	50	56	.472
Philadelphia	47	57	.452
Boston	46	60	.434
St. Louis	45	67	.402

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:30.)
Detroit at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.
Cleveland at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
(Two games.)
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
(Two games.)

GIANTS NOSED OUT AGAIN.

Reds Shove Two Runs Over Plate to Win Game in Ninth.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—The Giants were again nosed out by the Reds in the ninth inning of today's game by a score of 5 to 4. The defeat was sustained after the New Yorkers had made a plucky uphill fight and had forged ahead in their half of the final inning. The loss of the game is charged to Bob Steele who, assuming the pitching burden in the ninth, could not hold a one-run lead.

Fred Toney pitched eight innings of the fray, giving way to a pinch-hitter in the ninth. Poll Perritt also broke into the game, relieving Steele, and the winning runs were scored while he was in the box, though Steele, who put those runs on the bases, was responsible.

For two innings neither side scored, though each had opportunities, but in the third the Reds rushed three runs over the plate. Wingo was safe when his grounder got by Doyle, and was forced by Schneider. Groh was hit by a pitched ball, and Neale skied to Burns. Roush hit to the bleacher fence in right-centre for a home run, scoring Schneider and Groh ahead of him.

In the fifth a blow from the bat of Benny Kautz put the Giants in the fight. Burns opened the inning by drawing a pass and Young poked a single to right, putting Burns on third. Kauff doubled, scoring both men. There were two out when the rally started, and Doyle brought it to a close by striking out.

In the ninth the Giants hammered their way into the lead. With one out, Wilhoit batints for Sicking, walked. McCarty singled and Rodiguez ran for him. Compton batted for Toney and was out, Sherwood Magee to Schneider, but Burns walked and the sacks were filled. Young singled, scoring Wilhoit and Rodriguez and putting Burns on third. Burns and Young essayed a double steal, but Burns was nipped at the plate, ending the inning.

Steele went to the hill in the Reds' half of the ninth, and was an easy mark. Roush greeted him with a single, and Magee duplicated the blow. Perritt was summoned from the bull pen. Griffith sacrificed, advancing the runners, and Cueto ended the game with a single that scored Roush and Magee.

The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	5	1	1	1	3
Neale,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Roush,cf	4	2	3	4	0
Magee,lb	4	1	1	8	1
Griffith,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Cueto,2b	4	0	1	3	2
E'bourne,ss	3	0	0	3	5
Wingo,c	3	0	1	4	4
Schneider,p	3	1	0	1	1
Total	31	5	8	27	16

NEW YORK (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	2	1	0	1	1
Young,rf	5	1	2	5	0
Kauff,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Doyle,2b	3	0	0	1	2
Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	3	3
Z'man,1b,5b	4	0	0	8	1
Sicking,2b	3	0	0	0	0
aWilhoit	0	1	0	0	0
Rariden,c	0	0	0	0	0
McCarty,c	4	0	2	3	1
Rodriques,1b	3	0	1	7	0
Toney,p	3	0	1	0	2
bCompton	1	0	0	0	0
Steele,p	0	0	0	0	0
Perritt,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	4	8	*25	13

*One out when winning run was scored.
a Batted for Sicking in ninth.
b Batted for Toney in ninth.

Errors—Blackburne, Doyle, Sicking.

Cincinnati	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2—5
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2—4

Two-base hit—Kauff. Home run—Roush. Sacrifice hit—Griffith. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 3. First base on errors—New York, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Base on balls—Off Schneider, 5. Hits—Off Toney, 5 in 8 innings; Steele, 1 in 1-3; Perritt, 1 in 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Toney, 1. Struck out—By Schneider, 2; Toney, 3. Losing pitcher—Steele.

MAYER EASY FOR DODGERS.

Winning Streak of Pirate Pitcher Broken by Brooklyn.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 16.—Mayer's delivery was easy for Brooklyn during the first six innings of today's game with the Pirates here. He was driven from the box and Pittsburgh defeated 5 to 1.

This is Mayer's first defeat since joining the Pirates after winning eight straight games. Cheney was in good form and held the home sluggers safe all the time.

The score:

BROOKLYN (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,rf	5	1	2	4	0
Olson,ss	4	1	1	1	0
Daubert,1b	3	0	1	11	0
Z.Wheat,lf	3	1	2	2	0
Myers,cf	4	1	0	3	0
O'Mara,3b	3	1	2	2	1
Doolan,2b	3	0	1	3	3
Miller,c	4	0	0	8	0
Cheney,p	4	0	1	0	2
Total	33	5	10	27	8

PITTSBURGH (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Boone,ss	5	0	0	4	0
Bigbee,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Carey,cf	4	1	1	1	0
S'worth,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	0	2	2
Mollwitz,1b	3	0	1	12	1
McK'hnie,3b	4	0	1	1	4
Schmidt,c	3	0	1	2	2
Smith,c	0	0	0	3	0
Mayer,p	2	0	1	0	1
Sanders,p	1	0	0	0	0
aHinchman	1	0	0	0	0
bLeach	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	6	27	13

a Batted for Sanders in ninth.
b Ran for Hinchman in ninth.
Errors—Boone, Bigbee, (2.)

Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—5
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hits—O'Mara, Cheney. Three-base hits—Doolan, Carey. Stolen base—Mollwitz. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, (2,) Doolan. Sacrifice fly—Cutshaw. Double play—McKechnie, Mollwitz, Schmidt and McKechnie. First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburgh, 10. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 5; Mayer, 2. Hits—Off Mayer, 7 in 5 1-3 innings; Sanders, 3 in 3 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Mayer, (O'Mara.) Struck out—By Cheney, 5; Mayer, 2; Sanders, 2. Winning pitcher, Cheney. Losing pitcher, Mayer.

Howard Victor at Chess.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 16.—Kenneth S. Howard of the Rochester Chess Club has won the annual championship tournament at the mid-Summer meeting of the New York State Chess Association. H. M. Cass of Buffalo leads in the first class of the general tourney, W. B. Reynolds of Rochester in the second and B. Reynolds of Rochester in the third.

20,000 SEE BOXING SHOW IN BROOKLYN

Crowd Is Disappointed When Stars Fail to Perform at K. of C. Carnival.

More than 20,000 enthusiastic boxing fans gathered at Ebbets Field last night at the big boxing carnival given for the benefit of the Knights of Columbus. The impressive bill, which included many of the popular stars of the fisticuff game, kept the gathering in a constant state of turmoil.

The bouts brought together nearly all the prominent sporting men on both sides of the bridges and it is many a long day since Brooklyn entertained such an assemblage of scrap fans.

The enthusiasm of the spectators subsided when it became known that many of the pugilists who had promised to box had suddenly become sick. Whatever their illness, it was epidemic, for Benny Leonard, Jack Dempsey, Jack Britton all failed to fight. Dempsey was scheduled to swap taps with Battling Levinsky, and Dumb Dan Morgan, Bat's manager, opined that it was a good thing for Dempsey that he was taken sick.

After a number of lesser lights had banged each other on the nose in various bouts, Irish Patsy Cline and Phil Bloom ripped through four seething rounds. Irish Pat clipped Phil a rough one in the first round which sent Bloom dangling on the lower ropes. He was up in a jiffy and then Cline hammered him some more.

The two fighting jumpingjacks, Johnny Dundee and Eddie Wallace, slammed each other quite vigorously during four fiery rounds. This was the real scrap of the whole punch picnic. At times Wallace peppered the "Scotch Wop" so hard that he threatened to stow him into the next county, and then Johnny would bound off the ropes and hammer Wallace with just as much enjoyment. Although it was a cool, balmy evening, this Dundee-Wallace mêlée turned Ebbets Field into a bubbling caldron of excitement. The fracas was a draw.

Ted Kid Lewis was one of the few boxers who didn't seem to be indisposed, and he appeared all dressed up to fight and none to do the deadly deed with.

County Clerk William J. Kelly made his début as a referee in a bout between Walter Mohr and Eddie Tremley of the navy. Kelly was a bigger attraction than the boxers. His policy was to keep his hands off and let them fight.

The crowd was disappointed over Dempsey's refusal to meet Levinsky. The former's manager, Jack Kearns, said that Dempsey had never consented to box the Battler. He understood that he was to box the Indian, Clay Turner.

Dempsey said he would box Levinsky three rounds, but the management refused to let him perform under these conditions. Levinsky was finally paired up with Billy Miske of St. Paul for four rounds. No damage was done by either fighter during the fray.

Jack Dempsey at a late hour after hearing the yells of disapproval from the crowd, boxed with Clay Turner, the Indian. Dempsey's illness wasn't as serious as was first announced. It was a quiet, uneventful exhibition.

Silent Martin boxed four smashing rounds with Italian Joe Gans with the honors even. Young Zulu Kid and Yankee Brandt mingled cheerfully in another four-round draw.

Joe Bonds, although outweighed by Jim Coffey, gave the big Irish heavyweight a lively battle.

RECORD FOR MISS GALLIGAN.

Local Woman Swimmer Makes New Mark in Furlong Race.

Miss Claire Galligan of New Rochelle, national swimming champion, yesterday swam 220 yards in the new American record time of 3:02 3-5, when she defeated two of the leading women swimmers of the country. The race was held in connection with the opening program of water sports at Belmar, N. J. Miss Galligan swam the 220 yards straightaway and triumphed over Miss Elizabeth Ryan of Philadelphia and Miss Dorothy Burns of Los Angeles, who finished second and third, respectively.

Duke P. Kahanamoku of Hawaii, national and Olympic champion swimmer, won a 100-yard handicap swim from scratch. Kahanamoku covered the distance in 0:53 4-5, four-fifths of a second slower than his own world's record. Clarence Lane of the Hawaiian team, who started with a handicap of two seconds, finished second, and J. W. Bevis of Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, with a handicap of eight seconds, was third.

The best race of the day resulted in the 440-yard scratch event in which Leo Giebel of the New York A. C., local scholastic champion, swam to a close victory over Harold Kruger, another of the Hawaiian team, and Ludy Langer of Los Angeles, former national champion. Langer is now a Lieutenant in the army. Giebel won by a matter of inches in 5:41.

In a water polo game for the championship of the navy, the Federal Rendezvous team defeated the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station five by a score of 5 to 0.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Shean,2b	4	0	1	4	2
Strunk,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Ruth,lf	4	0	1	2	0
McInnis,1b	3	0	2	9	0
Scott,ss	3	0	0	2	4
Coffey,3b	3	1	1	0	6
Mayer,c	3	0	1	3	1
Bush,p	3	0	1	0	1
Total	32	2	8	27	14

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	H	PO	A
Good,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Leibold,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Weaver,ss	4	0	2	1	3
Gandil,1b	4	0	0	7	2
J. Collins,rf	3	0	2	1	0
Mostil,2b	3	0	1	1	1
Pinelli,3b	2	0	0	1	1
Schalk,c	3	0	0	5	0
Cicotte,p	3	0	1	1	0
Total	30	0	5	24	7

Boston	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Mayer. Three-base hit—Strunk. Stolen base—Weaver. Double play—Scott, Shean, and McInnis. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Boston, 6. Base on balls—Off Bush, 1. Struck out—By Cicotte, 3; Bush, 3. Passed ball—Mayer.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Anderson,rf	4	1	3	2	0
Betzel,3b	5	2	2	2	2
Paulette,1b	5	1	2	12	1
Hornsby,ss	5	2	2	1	6
Fisher,2b	4	1	3	1	5
McHenry,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Heathcote,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Gonzales,c	4	0	0	5	0
Packard,p	4	1	1	0	1
Total	39	8	16	27	15

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Herzog,2b	4	0	0	3	1
Taggert,lf	4	0	0	1	0
C'bourne,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Terry,ss	4	0	1	4	4
J.C.Smith,3b	3	0	2	2	5
Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	8	1
Wilson,c	3	0	0	2	0
Rawlings,rf	3	0	0	1	1
Rudolph,p	1	0	0	0	1
Crandall,p	2	0	1	1	1
Total	32	0	3	24	14

Errors—Paulette, (2,) Hornsby, Herzog, Taggert.

St. Louis	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	—8
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Hornsby, Fisher. Three-base hits—Fisher, Konetchy. Left on bases—Boston, 6; St. Louis, 8. First base on errors—Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 1; Packard, 1. Hits—Off Rudolph, 10 in 2 innings; Crandall, 6 in 6. Struck out—By Crandall, 2; Packard, 2. Losing pitcher—Rudolph.

Roamer to Try for Record.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 16.—Andrew Miller's Roamer, unable to find opponents for a record-breaking effort at a mile, will essay the task of putting Salvator's mile in 1:35¼ in the discard next Wednesday. Roamer will carry 110 pounds, the weight carried by Salvator. W. R. Coe's fast sprinter Polymelian will join Roamer when he reaches the half-mile pole and race with him to the finish.

Sailors in Boxing Bouts.

Pelham Bay Naval Training Station sailors last night enjoyed a series of boxing bouts in which amateurs and embryo sailors participated. Those who boxed in the three-round contests were Young Curry of the 4th Regiment vs. Battling Henry of the 2d Regiment; Charles Beacher vs. Chick Howard; A. Schick vs. Charles Beacher; David Horn vs. Paul Richman, and Johnny Clinton vs. Kid Chesterfield.

CUDGEL IS VICTOR IN STIRRING RACE

Westy Hogan Forces Handicap Leader to New American Record for 9½ Furlongs.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 16.—Commander J. K. L. Ross's Cudgel was victor this afternoon over Wilfrid Viau's Westy Hogan in the most stirring horse race that has been run this season. These great four-year-olds, both owned by Canadians, fought it out in the Schenectady Handicap at a mile and three-sixteenths and at the finish it took the best efforts of Jockey Sande to land Cudgel's nose in front.

The excitement was intense as Cudgel gradually cut down the long early lead enjoyed by the son of Dick Finnell, and due recognition was given to Westy Hogan for his gallant struggle against the handicap king, for when he returned to the scales he received an ovation that exceeded in volume the cheers that had previously greeted the winner.

There was every reason to applaud the loser, as he was largely responsible for the track record of 1:56 which fell to the credit of Cudgel and which shaved three-fifths of a second from the mark made by Enfilade on Aug. 3. Incidentally the time of today's race is a new American record for the distance.

Westy Hogan, which carried 125 pounds to 131 by Cudgel, began the contest in his usual free running manner. Little Kummer did not have to ask him to exert himself, for he dashed to the front as soon as the barrier went up and kept increasing his pace until he had turned the first half mile in 0:47 2-5.

By this time Bondage and Ticket, the other starters, were outclassed, but Cudgel was held under restraint by Sande as he followed the leader with a length or two of daylight separating them. As the flying Westy Hogan turned the far corner he had increased his lead to three lengths, but Sande was still inactive on the favorite and appeared to be in danger of underrating his opponent, as Westy showed no signs of weakening, though he passed the three-quarter pole in 1:12 1-5 and the mile in 1:37 2-5.

Just before reaching the home turn Sande realized that Westy would not come back and that if he wanted to catch the brown colt he would have to ask Cudgel to give up his best. He shook Cudgel up and the big bay took little urging as he set sail for the horse in front. Gradually the space between the pair lessened.

When Cudgel got up far enough to be lapped on Westy Hogan a sixteenth from home the struggle, keen as it had been previously, increased in intensity. Inch by inch Cudgel crept up alongside of the brown horse until he was on even terms fifty yards from the judges. Even then the game little Westy refused to admit defeat and for a stride or two it looked as though he would regain his advantage; but only for a moment, for, helped by the clever hands of Sande, Cudgel made his supreme effort and for the last two strides only his nose was clearly in front.

Another fast performance came in the last race for two-year-olds, in which J. W. McClelland's Eternal ran five furlongs in 58 2-5 seconds, four-fifths of a second faster than the track record established by Harry Payne Whitney's Stickling early in the meeting.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden 2-year-olds, claiming, purse $844; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 1-5.

Wonderman, C. Fellowes's br. c., 117 pounds, by Matchmaker-Spades, 9 to 5, 1 to 5, and 1 to 3, (F. Robinson).....1
Ceramic, Willis Sharpe Kilmer's ch. c., 108, by Ballot-Majolica, 5 to 1 and 3 to 2, (E. Poole).....2½
Melancholia, E. McLean's b. c., 110, by Dorando-Solemn Silence, 3 to 1, third, (H. Lunsford).....3½
Wilfreda, Belario, Resist, Blurensi, Prevaricator, Unwise Child, Hadrian, Soria, Thirteen, and Jacobel also ran. J'Arrive scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, selling, for 4-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10 each, with $800 added; about two miles. Time—4:24.

Sun King, Capetown Raf Parr's b. g., aged, 142 pounds, by Fair Play-Souveraine, 13 to 5, even, and 2 to 5, (W. Allen)...1
New Haven, W. Smith's b. g., aged, 156, by Filigrane-Ethel Thomas, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, (W. Borgan).....2
Infidel II., J. E. Widener's b. g., 5, 137, by Radford-Miss Mathews, 1 to 2, third, (D. Byers).....3
Eagle Thistle and Reddest also ran. Texas Star scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, highweight handicap, by subscription of $10 each, with $644 added; six furlongs. Time—1:12 1-5.

Flags, Brighton Stable's ch. g., 3 years, 125 pounds, by Whisk Broom II.-Inaugurato, 6 to 5, 1 to 2, and 1 to 4, (L. Lyke).....1
Top o' Th' Morning, W. C. Want's ch. g., 6, 125, by Peep o' Day-Lady Balgowan, 2 to 1 and even money, (W. Knapp).....2½
Fairy Wand, Gifford A. Cochran's ch. f., 4, 115, by Star Shoot-Countess Wanda, 7 to 5, (J. Walls).....3
Out The Way, Corn Tassel, Star Master, Ultima Thule, Highland Lad, Nutcracker, and Basil also ran. George Starr and Jusqu'au Bout scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Schenectady Handicap, for 3-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10 each, with $1,044 added; one mile and three sixteenths. Time—1:50.

Cudgel, Commander J. K. L. Ross's b. c., 4 years, 131 pounds, by Broomstick-Eugenia Burch, 13 to 2, and out, (E. Sande).....1
Westy Hogan, Wilfrid Viau's br. c., 4, 125, by Dick Finnell-Carrie Jones, 3 to 5, and out, (C. Kummer).....2
Bondage, Mrs. James Arthur's ch. c., 4, 103,

COMMODITIES PRICES.

This Week's Feature Was the Number of Foodstuffs Revisions.

This week's fluctuations in wholesale commodities prices, according to Dun's list, was slightly greater than last week's, with the advances and declines divided evenly at 20 each. Last week, when there were fewer changes than for a long time, seventeen declines and sixteen advances were shown. This week's feature was the comparatively large number of foodstuffs revisions in the general list.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-one standard commodities this week at this city unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, marrow, choice, bush.			
100 lbs.	$12.50	$12.50	$15.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.08½	.08½	.09½
Coffee, Santos, No. 4	.11¾	.11¾	.10½
Stand. br. sheetings, yd.	.28	.28	.16
Print cloths, 38½-in., 64x60	.15½	.15½	.10½
Butter, creem., extra, lb.	.45¾	.45¾	.41
Cheese, w.m., fr., sp., lb.	.26	.25¾	.23½
Eggs, West. 1sts, doz.	.41	.39	.37
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.14¾	.15½	.11¼
Peaches, Cal. dried, lb.	.12	.12	.10¼
Prunes, 80-40, Cal., lb.	.15¾	.15¾	.11¼
Raisins, lb.	.10¼	.10½	.08
Flour, Spring, 196 lbs.	*11.18	*11.30	...
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	2.36½	*2.36½	2.32
Corn, No. 3, (K. D.), bush.	1.90¾	1.90¾	2.07
Oats, No. 3 white, bush.	.79	.82¾	.75¼
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	1.70	1.60	1.20
Hides, Chi. pk., No. 1, lb.	.30	.30	.34
Hides, Chi., ownn.nat., lb.	.28	.28	.33½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.43	.52	...
Leather, union backs, lb.	.73	.75	.75
Iron, pig F. No. 2, Ph., ton.	54.40	53.00	53.00
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	47.50	47.50	90.00
Copper, lake, N. Y., lb.	.26	.28	.29¼
Copper, elec., N. Y., lb.	.26	.26	.27
Lead, N. Y., lb.	.08	.08	.10¾
Tin, N. Y., lb.	.60	.53¼	.62¾
Petrol ref., gal., in bbl.	.17	.12	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	10.00	10.00	8.25
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	18.00	18.25	17.30
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	11.50	11.00	7.80
Lard, Middlewest.	25.75	25.75	23.75
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	24.25	24.00	23.60
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	47.00	47.50	42.00
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.10	.10	.08
Rubber, up-River, Para, lb.	.68	.68	.89
Sugar, fine gran. 100 lbs.	7.50	7.50	8.40
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.30	.30	.26
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.20	.26	.23
Potatoes, bbl.	4.00	4.00	3.50
Wool aver., 100 pnd., bTs	.728	.728	.731

*Government basis.

The week brought with it a slight decline in the price of Spring 100 per cent. flour and a drop of fifty cents a barrel in the Winter flour of the same grade. At Chicago live hogs and mess pork declined, while lard and Middle Western lard did not change, and live sheep and short ribs advanced. Both bacon and hams were higher here.

In the dairy products still higher prices were quoted on the best butter and cheese. A slight rise in eggs featured this part of the list, however, fancy nearby eggs going up five cents a dozen, and the best Westerns two cents. The former are now ten cents a dozen higher than at this time a year ago, while the latter show a gain of four cents a dozen. A drop in choice evaporated apples was the only listed change in the fresh and dried fruits. The vegetables changes were mostly downward, the only rise being fifty cents a barrel in the price of new potatoes. This puts them $1 a barrel above the corresponding 1917 price. Onions dropped fifty cents a bag, and now are at last year's level. Declines in choice medium and choice pea beans also took place.

Corn and prime timothy hay supplied the increases in the grains, while the declines were contributed by oats and malting barley. In the drugs, chemicals, drystuffs, and oils there were but seven changes listed, four of which were upward. A rise in menthol, and the fact that no changes were listed in the oils were about the only features. The hides showed no changes either way, and in the leather list there were declines in union backs and hemlock sole. No advances were seen. Advances in antimony and spelter offset a drop in tin. Common Hudson River brick was higher, and hemp again went up. The only change shown in the naval stores was a drop in resin.

Features were not very plentiful in the textile markets during the week. Burlaps prices were firmly sustained at previous levels, and some of the gray and colored cottons were lower in price as a result of Government price-fixing activities. Openings of Spring lines of men's and women's wear fabrics appear still to hang on the action of the Government in releasing a supply of wool for civilian use.

STOCK RETURN EXTENSION.

Thirty Days Added to Limit for Tax on Capital Issues.

The final filing date for capital stock tax returns for the taxable year ending June 30, 1919, has been further extended, according to word received here yesterday by Internal Revenue Collectors Elsner and Edwards of the Manhattan collection districts from Commissioner Daniel C. Roper, Washington. For returns to be filed with collectors of internal revenue in the continental United States, the time limit is now Sept. 30, while returns are due to be filed at Honolulu, Hawaii, Oct. 31.

"I have been informed by Washington," Collector Edwards said, "that all returns filed for the period in question on or before these dates will be accepted by all collectors without assessment of the penalty. We expect shortly to receive a supply of the revised forms and the revised regulations. As soon as they are available, the public will be duly informed."

The tax return, which will affect a large number of concerns, was due to be filed in July, but as the Washington authorities were unable to formulate the regulations and draw up the necessary forms, an extension was made to Aug. 31. An additional thirty days has now been granted.

Will Not Help Consumer.

In the more or less uncertainty that has resulted from the fixing of maximum prices on cotton yarns by the Government, one thing stands out plainly—there is little chance of consumers paying less for them, in the form of underwear, hosiery, &c., than at the present time. Nor will the new quotations save consumers from paying still higher prices for these articles when they are put on sale for the Spring, 1919, season. Some of the yarn men are frankly puzzled as to what the effect of the new figures will be, especially in view of the abolition of freight allowances and the changes in selling terms. The assertion was made yesterday that where lower prices seem to have been made on yarns below No. 20—the coarser ones—the finer yarns above that number appear to be priced above the market. In at least one case yesterday a considerable quantity of a certain fine yarn was sold at several cents a pound under the Government maximum, and the seller said he was glad to get the price he did for his yarn. Users of yarn generally asserted that the new prices were higher, on their face, than circumstances warrant.

Auctions.

Samuel T. Freeman & Company, Auctioneers, 1319-21 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

In the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, Mar. Term, 1918, No. 2678.

200 TONS of PAPER
200 TONS of PAPER PULP
the Stock of
The Nassau Mills

At Buck Run, Chester Co., Penna., Thursday, August 29, 1918, at 11 A. M., on the premises.

The sale comprises about 200 tons of Manila, Hanging, News, Tube and Cheviot Paper and Miscellaneous Paper Stock; also about 200 tons of Ground Wood and Swedish Sulphite Pulp, Scales, Trucks, Office Furniture, etc.

By order of C. J. Mitchell, Assignee. Tustin & Wesley, Esqs., Attys. for Assignee, 1420 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Catalogues mailed upon application to

SAMUEL T. FREEMAN & CO., 1319-21 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Stevens 7522; open to buy all shades, or will exchange F. & H. or Columbia broadcloth for same. Farragut 3130.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany and F. & H.; also Duvet de Laine and velours. Farragut 5759.

CLOTH Wanted.—Will buy in any quantity cool cloths, beach cloths, trouserings, shepherd checks, cotton mixtures, 30 or 54 inches. Lubell, Garcia Dept., 502 Broadway, City.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on misses' and juniors' coats, snappy styles. 142 West 24th, 12th floor rear, 8:30-1 P. M.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at new samples on coats. 36-38 West 25th St., 12th floor.

COTTON WAISTS Wanted.—Jobs, call with samples. Globe Export & Sales Agency, 71 West 23d St., Room 1604.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden Leonard 611, one piece or any quantity; will pay $5.75 each. Farragut 2016.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles, serge and satin dresses. Call with samples Saturday and Monday 279 5th Av., fifth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are in the market for 800 dresses; will be in New York Monday, Aug. 19. Scudder-Kee Co., Brockton, Mass.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for jobs satins, jersey, and serge dresses. Spiro-Kutner, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders, serge and satin dresses. 38 West 31st, 9th floor.

GEORGINE Wanted.—25,000 yards of Georgine, all colors. Feinberg Bros., 189 6th Av.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Wool; desirable shades, such as navy, &c.; dress weights; will pay spot cash. Adelson-Weinberg, 5 West 31st.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Dress-weight wool jersey, for cash. Goetz & Ottinger, 1 East 35d St.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Wool, dress weight, for cash. Goetz & Ottinger, 1 East 35d St.

JERSEY Wanted.—Schreiber and Gera, 1961, all shades. Chelsea 8530.

LACES Wanted.—Will buy laces of all descriptions for cash. Phone Stuyvesant 48.

OXFORDS Wanted.—Spot cash. Chelsea 1580.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 50610 and other makes; also 11483 serge. Farragut 5759.

POPLIN Wanted.—Susquehanna, high lustre. Telephone Madison Square 3043.

SATINS Wanted.—Open to buy piece dye satins. Leipzig & Rosenberg, 34 West 27th.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 1210, Bachman 62 inches and 58 inches wide, at a price. The Well Made Skirt Co., 3 West 29th St.

SICILIANS Wanted.—Navy. Phone Madison Square 6926.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—For cash; 500 pieces, navy and dark brown. F. C., 211 Times Downtown.

VELOURS Wanted.—American heavy weight or Saxonis; also American 13046, Burgundy and green only; pay best market price; any quantity. Greeley 4582, Piece Goods Department.

VELOURS Wanted.—544, all shades; 12075 brown Pekin, broadcloths, cotton plushes, silvertones, American poplins; quantities; cheap. Morris Cohen, Caley 1241.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will exchange American light weight for American heavy weight at market price. Greeley 4582, Piece Goods Department.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for quantity of American heavyweight velours in black only; spot cash. Call piece goods department, Greeley 3133.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—All shades, for cash. Annetta, 111 West 27th. Far. 3093.

ZIBELINES Wanted.—Strook's, all colors, any quantity; also Arnstadt's 550, gray cotton cheviots. Greeley 4582, Piece Goods Department.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEAVER.—Sidney Blumenthal's everfur and nuphur, at opening price. Stuyvesant 1006.

BOLIVIA.—Will close out F & H 5771 gold, $4.25. Madison Sq. 1520.

BROADCLOTHS AND VELOUR.—Botanies, all colors, low prices. Madison Square 7039.

CHEVIOTS. — Flagler's 1500-24; Kessler's 1500; Stoney & Starkey 1700, 27, 2200; Shaw 49000, 355; all 50c. yd. goods; fancy price. Greeley 4582, Piece Goods Department.

CHEVIOTS.—¾ goods, all shades; also black thibets. Stuyvesant 1624.

COATS.—Children's coats for immediate delivery. Levitan Bros. & Zavkower, 136 West 18th.

COATS.—700 new Fall style coats, elegant assortment; sacrifice. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St.

COATS, Suits, Dresses, Wash Skirts, Wash Dresses, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COTTON PLUSHES.—Pearson's 8041, black and colors, also single width, below market price. Greeley 4582, Piece Goods Department.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 2,000 silk, taffeta, satin, and serge; snappy styles. Kirschner & Boenlak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—8-14 gingham and crash, $6 to $13.50 sizes; spot delivery. Levi Bros., 55 West 3d St.

DRESSES.—Jersey serge satin, georgettes. $10.75 up. Annetta, 111 West 27th St.

DRESSES, 300 snappy satin, all sizes and colors; sacrifice. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DUVET DE LAINES.—Yalama cloth, botany 5935, all colors, $3.40. Madison Sq. 1520.

JERSEY.—Mercerized cotton, all colors; also 24-inch twill back velvet. Madison Square 1612.

OXFORDS, Serges, Velours, Poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av., Mad. Sq. 292.

POMPOMS.—American 0816 brown, $5.10; 12075 American all colors, $3.40; Lausser's 1613, $3.90. Madison Sq. 1520.

SECO, 300 pieces, for sale, 29c. yard net cash; not less than five-piece order accepted. Murray Hill 7775.

SERGE.—Whitman's 1209 cotton warp, 57½ cents. Broder, 48 West 25th.

SERGES.—Will sell reasonable for cash 9302, 9270, W. F. X. 925; also poplin, Selden 1057, navy and cotton warp poplin, heavyweight velours. Call Gramercy 2744, Mr. S.

SILK SWEATERS.—12 dozen real silk sweaters to close out. Call between 9 and 12 Chalhoub, 31 East 27th.

SILVERTONES.—Lausser's brown, $4.15; Russian green, $4; Andrew's brown, $4.15. Madison Sq. 1520.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield 4718 taupe, $3.40; 4666 Gabardine taupe, $2.85. Madison Sq. 1520.

VELOURS.—American 0360; also Holden-Leonard; also pom pom, American 12075, all colors, below market price. Greeley 4582, Piece Goods Department.

VELOURS.—American 13046 green, $3.50; K 544 green, $3.50; F & H all colors, $3.40. Madison Sq. 1520.

Contracts Offered.

DRESSES.—Contractors on snappy misses' models in satins. Call between 8-10, freight elevator. Louis Bernstein, 19 West 24th.

Allied Industries.

WE will convey your merchandise via fast motor trucks, anything, any kind, anywhere. Telephone A. W. Vanderput, Inc., 35 Warren St., N. Y. (5698 Barclay.)

Help Wanted.

SHIPPING CLERK.—You ng man, in woolen house, salary $15 week. B 49 Times.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....6 per cent. for the best names
Thursday....6 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

New Bleached Goods Prices.

This notice was sent to the wholesale trade yesterday by Taylor, Clapp & Beall of this city: "In order to bring the following styles into conformity with differentials fixed by the Government, we have today revised prices as follows: Hope, 4-4 bleached, 23 cents net; Forget-me-not, 4-4 bleached, 22 cents net. The prices of the following remain unchanged: Lonsdale, 4-4 bleached, 25 cents net; Blackstone, 4-4 bleached, 25 cents net. Terms remain the same as heretofore." The new prices on Hopes and Forget-me-nots represent reductions of a cent a yard from the quotations contained in a price list issued by the firm under date of May 21 last.

Gray Goods Sales Fair.

Trading was fairly active in the local gray goods market yesterday, quite a little of the business centring on Eastern-made printcloths. Among the sales of these goods, that were put through were 38½-inch 44-40s, which brought 10¾ cents for spots and deliveries running into October, and 38½-inch 64-60s, spots of which brought 15½ cents. Some additional business also was reported on 36-inch sheetings for the bag trade. During the day thees maximum prices on carded lawns and other semi-fine yarn goods were sent out from Washington: 30-inch 80-88s, 22c; 72-68s, 18¾c; 80-76s, 19 3-16c; 96-92s, 24c; 96-100s, 25½c, and 96-104s, 29c; 40-inch 72-60s, 15½c, and 80-72s, 18¾c.

Fall Silks Are Attractive.

Many attractive silks are now being offered to the retail trade for the Fall season, among which are several fabrics designed more or less to take the place of woolen cloths for cool weather wear. For this purpose quite a run is reported on silk serges, both for use alone and in conjunction with woolen fabrics. Among the more expensive "cool weather" silks are a silk duvetyn with the usual smooth back and a satin-faced cloth with a back that is quite like duvetyn in appearance and feel. These goods run 36 to 40 inches wide and will retail at $7.50 to $12 a yard. Also shown for Fall are some novel broche effects that give the appearance of a metallic brocade without the use of metal threads. As to colors, copper, blue, brown and plum are mentioned as among the leaders.

Buyers of Toys Filling In.

In spite of the expressed belief of certain powers that be that the public should abandon Christmas gift giving because of the war, reports current in the local toy trade have it that quite a few buyers are filling in on broken lines or in cases where there is a certainty of their not getting full deliveries from the original sources. Some buyers are said even to be placing advance business for 1919 in the expectation of shortages in production and the knowledge that prices must of necessity be higher. Dolls are apparently being given the most attention just now, it being thought that, if the public should decide to economize on toys this year, their sale would be hurt least of all.

Should Have Enough Coal.

After discussing the circumstances surrounding the feat of the anthracite collieries in smashing all previous July production records and the good outlook for tonnage in the months to come, Saward's Weekly will say today that, this being the case, and the amount already distributed to consumers being larger than in any previous year, it seems as if the Eastern States would be pretty well prepared for Winter by the time it arrives. It is true that many retail pockets are not very well filled and that the company stocking plants are bare of domestic sizes, but this is in reality a sign that the distribution of the Spring and Summer output has been completed. The fact that so many people are getting their coal in early will make it easier for the retail trade when the cold weather is at hand.

Small Hats Coming Into Vogue.

Although most of the early Fall hats for women introduced up to this time have been either large or very large, the small type is now being brought to the fore by local wholesalers. Turbans are a big feature of the current display and are seen in many variations, the very high one, front or back, are shown to the greatest extent. For the matron draped turbans are shown. Elongated turbans, coming to a point at the back or front and having a high, rounded crown, are among the novelties brought out. The leading trimmings are quills, fancy pheasant quills, single-ply ostrich—curled or uncurled—velvet bows in airplane effects, and wings either extending from the sides of the hat or one wing upstanding and the other laid flat.

Spring Underwear Prices High.

Sellers of knitted cotton underwear are making haste slowly in opening lines for the civilian trade for the next Spring season, particularly so in the case of men's goods. Most of them are waiting for the mills to digest thoroughly the yarn prices recently announced by the Price-fixing Committee of the War Industries Board, and the knowledge that prices must of necessity be higher. Dolls are apparently being given the most attention just now, it being thought that, if the public should decide to economize on toys this year, their sale would be hurt least of all.

APPROVE TRADE MARK BILL.

American Defense Society Favors Proposed Law in Resolution.

The National Trade Mark movement, as proposed by the Sims bill now before Congress, received the hearty indorsement of the American Defense Society at a meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday.

A preamble to a resolution adopted recited that the Defense Society was aware of the preparations under way in Germany with a view to gaining undue trade advantages in this country immediately after the war, and of the danger of a renewal of German methods here, and realized the importance of proper protection for American labor and our own national protection.

With the passage of the Sims bill, it was suggested that a manufacturers' council be apointed to prepare and formulate such regulations as would give protection to every honest user of the American trade mark against any unscrupulous competitor who might use it as a cloak for fraud upon either domestic or foreign customers.

Domestic Wool Situation.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—The Commercial Bulletin will say to morrow:

"The domestic wool situation is unchanged, except for the announcement of the Government that the Fall clip of mohair is to be requisitioned. It is expected that the manufacturers will have representation in the future on the valuations committees. Supplies of civilian fabrics are reported sufficient for a year, following the canvass of the Government, but the supplies of raw material for civilian work are likely to be very limited for some months to come."

Bodenhausen Heads Clothiers.

William A. Bodenhausen of Derge, Bodenhausen & Co., St. Joseph, Mo., was yesterday elected President of the National Association of Retail Clothiers, at the final session of the annual convention held at the Hotel McAlpin. Colonel Fred Levy of Levy Bros., Louisville, Ky., was re-elected First Vice President, the other officers chosen being Andreas Burkhardt of Cincinnati, Second Vice President; A. Frankel of Frankel Clothing Co., Des Moines, Ia., Treasurer, and Charles E. Wry, Des Moines, Secretary.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Ridley-Yates Co.; P. D. Yates, general mdse.; Collingwood.
ATLANTA, Ga.—E. L. Rhodes Co.; R. A. Beard, hats; E. L. Rhodes, millinery, flowers, feathers; 700 Broadway.
BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; Miss M. Lanigan, stationery; 2 West 37th.
BURLINGTON, Wis.—Burlington Blanket Co.; G. C. Rasch, mfrs. horse blankets; Union Square.
CHICAGO—The Carleton Co.; C. J. Anderson, clothing; Aberdeen.
CLEVELAND, Ohio — E. Sperling; R. M. Hexter, woolens; 320 5th Av.
CLEVELAND — The Higbee Co.; J. D. Knight, furs; 230 5th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—William Taylor, Son & Co.; E. Graham, toilet, leather goods, jewelry; 470 4th Av.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—Sheehan, Dean & Co.; E. Dean, gent. buyer, 105 Grand; Bristol.
GREENSBORO, S. C.—S. Cobb & Co.; Miss M. L. Abbott, Miss M. E. Carson, millinery, fancy goods; Churchill.
GREENVILLE, S. C.—M. Levy, women's ready-to-wear; Broadway Central.
HUTCHINSON, Kan.—Anderson-Snyder Furniture Co.; J. Snyder, furniture; Herald Square.
LOUISVILLE—A. C. Levi Co.; A. C. Levi, silks, velvets; 200 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; C. E. Fisher, toilet goods, silverware, jewelry; 220 5th Av. The leading trimmings are quills, fancy pheasant quills, single-ply ostrich—curled or uncurled—velvet bows in airplane effects, and wings either extending from the sides of the hat or one wing upstanding and the other laid flat.
NEW ORLEANS — Krauss Co., Ltd.; L. Krauss, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.
RALEIGH, N. C.—T. A. Partin Co.; T. A. Partin, dry goods, notions, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Cowan & Hunt Co.; W. R. Cowan, ready-to-wear; 1,183 Broadway.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—J. T. Cohen's Sons; S. J. Cohen, millinery; Sherman Square.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Seattle D. G. Co.; P. W. Phibbs, dress goods, silks, velvets; 225 4th Av.; Great Northern.
ST. LOUIS—Kahn Dress and Skirt Co.; F. Kahn, mfrs. dresses, skirts; Aberdeen.
ST. PAUL—Emporium Mercantile Co.; Mrs. E. Ferguson, embroideries, neckwear; 108 Grand.
TERRE HAUTE—Root D. G. Co.; F. J. Knadler, house furn. goods, trunks, bags, books, stationery; 23 East 26th; Latham.
TOPEKA, Kan.—Paxton & Gage Co.; D. F. Paxton, men's furn. goods, clothing, upholstery goods; York.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—"MacWilliams's"; B. Blumenthal, men's furn. goods; 212 5th Av.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Central Stores Co.; W. H. Toulmin, ready-to-wear; Navarre.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

LOUIS GINSBURG.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Ginsburg, installment dealer at 48 East Broadway, by the following creditors: Sadye Blumenfeld, $177; Marion Tokvar, $170, and Theodore Witkin, $1,232. The liabilities are said to be about $4,000 and the assets about $2,000.

GEORGE FRANCIS GANTZ, at 110 West Eighteth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,062 and no assets.

HERMAN MANKES, of Ellenville, N. Y. has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $4,977 and assets of $460, consisting of accounts due.

GREEN CAR SIGHT-SEEING COMPANY, INC.—Justice Goff of the Supreme Court has appointed William P. Schoen temporary receiver of all property and effects of the Green Car Sight-Seeing Company, Inc., of Thirty-first Street and Broadway pending a suit brought by Nellie F. Wynn, a stockholder, against the company and others, stockholders, for an accounting of the affairs of the corporation. The company was incorporated in 1917 with a capital stock of $2,000.

Dismissal.

VAN CORTLANDT OPERATING COMPANY, INC.—Judge Knox has issued an order dismissing the petition in bankruptcy recently filed against the Van Cortlandt Operating Company, Inc. The company operates the Van Cortlandt Hotel, at 142-146 West Forty-ninth Street. It is said that the control of the assets will be in the hands of three trustees until all claims are paid in full.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 16.—George W. Roseboom of Beerston, Delaware County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy showing liabilities of $21,233.86 and assets of $9,870.86. Most of the creditors are in Broome and Delaware Counties. Bankruptcy schedules in the Hotel Bennett property of this city show assets to be $14,583.47; liabilities, $34,997. The principal creditors are in Binghamton and St. Louis.

Business Failures.

Bradstreet's reports 161 failures in the United States for the week ended Aug. 15, against 149 for the previous week, and 202, 282, 303, and 261 for the corresponding weeks in 1917 to 1914. The New England States had 18, Middle 27, Western 51, Northwestern 15, Southern 26, and Far West 24. Canada had 5, against 9 for the previous week. In the United States about 89.2 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less and 5.3 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Aug. 16; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Adsit, John O.—Steuben Sanitarium Co. $382.02
Abrams, Samuel—M. Mandel.....303.81
Brown, Marie, (Caws Pen and Ink Co.) —O. H. Church.....4,052.33
Cleary, James C.—Hotel Woodward Co.640.70
Cox, James—N. Y. Railways Co., costs.110.95
Flynn, James F.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co. " " 140.90
Galerstein, William—F. Epstein.....393.48
Gunther, Arthur—Swift & Co.....440.90
Hughes, Edward—B. Cohen.....273.62
Same—same 451.05
Justa Realty Co. & Emanuel Barach—W. F. Morgan, Jr. 45,708.61
Same—F. A. M. Schieffelin et al.....5,895.58
Janney, Russell D.—J. F. Taylor & Co..161.15
Keller, Samuel—National Surety Co..113.35
Koppenhagen, B. Leslie—Great Northern Hotel Co. 245.02
Ludlam, Henry—Gimbel Bros., N. Y.....165.36
Luce, Robert L.—Farmers Loan & Trust Co. 5,112.73
Leon Jaffess, Inc.—E. C. Dusenberry. .484.83
Meyer, Geo. O.—Auer & Twitchell....336.97
Morgenbesser, Joseph—Manhattan Lace Co., Inc. 146.94
Ottillie, William—I. L. Alper.....516.30
Porter, Horace and Mary E.—Middletown Wall Paper and Paint Co., Inc..444.14
Realty Purchasing & Mortgage Corp.—West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., Inc. 1,479.15
Rowland, Mabel—Redfield Kendrick Odell Co., Inc. 1,584.11
Reade, Chas. A. & Chas. A. Reade Sales Corp.—J. Keddy 485.92
Schultz, Joseph N., trustee—H. B. Kitay et al., costs 109.40
Schlissel, Richard W.—Booksellers Protective & Collection Assn.....123.53
Sutphin, W. L. Realty Co. and Grace Schenck Sutphin—Harlem River Lumber & Woodworking Co. 235.87
Sumpland Realty Co. and Henry Starcosloski—P. Genevese 165.90
Stevens, Will H.—M. J. Stevens.....2,495.00
Taylor, Ingham—Swift & Co., Inc.....681.22
Van Cortandt Operating Co.—D. Cohn..654.75
Will, John Wm.—Same 1,284.27
Walbroehl, Mary, (Walbroehl & Co.)—American Brass & Copper Co.....3,982.05
Waite & Durand, Inc.—H. W. Johns Manville Co. 156.78

In Bronx County.

Dworkin, Max—Interborough R. T. Co..$29.95
Gunn, Mary, as ex.—E. J. Keegan.....222.17
Lefkowitz, Annie—Metropolitan Mirror Works 74.27
Lichtenstein, Nathan, as gdn.—Inter. R. T. Co. 58.95
Nefsky, Jennie—Same 60.45
Shlamkowitz, Samuel—Same 58.95
W. L. Sutphin Realty Co. and Grace Shenk Sutphin—Harlem River Lumber & Woodworking Co. 235.87
Widder, Nicholas I.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. 53.61
Waldman, Philip—Strohmeyer & Arpe Co. 76.10

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Immediato, Gerardo—Gimbel Bros., N. Y., April 24, 1917.....$151.06
Donnegan, Maria—A. E. Copeland, April 30, 1918, released. 3,779.82
Olsson, Karl F.—M. Soderberg, July 30, 1917 .....738.51
Siclare, Cross—Miller Package Supply Co., Inc., Oct. 11, 1917, vacated.....196.52
Rothenberg, Samuel L., and Leonard Shapiro—B. Gordon, Aug. 14, 1918..113.39

In Bronx County.

Ebling, Louise—L. Demorest, June 14, 1918 .....$300.00
Mosel, Joseph E.—J. Brown et al., March 6, 1918.....978.85

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NEW LOAN PLAN: 90% on accounts. Best Finance Co., 1139 B'way.

FIX COTTON BLANKET PRICES

Differentials Announced by the War Industries Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The War Industries Board today authorized the announcement that in accordance with the agreement between representatives of the Cotton Industry and the Price Fixing Committee, July 1, the following differentials on cotton blankets based on the prices then agreed to have been fixed by the Price Fixing Committee, to remain in effect until October 1:

Staple blankets, made of American cotton, with standard binding and packing, "maximum price the equivalent of $2.01½ per pair, net cash at mill," based on size of 64x76 inches, weighing about 2½ pounds per pair, finished in gray, white or tan with usual border.

Wool finished blankets, made partly of foreign cotton, with standard binding and packing "maximum price the equivalent of $3.75 per pair net cash at mill," based on size 66x80 inches, weighing about 3½ pounds per pair, finished in gray, white or tan with usual border. All other constructions, designs and colors in both the so-called "staple" and "wool finish" varieties are to be based on the above standard prices. Special binding or packing can be priced extra.

Jacquard blankets, made partly of cotton and woven on jacquard looms, with standard binding and packing, "maximum price the equivalent of $1.85 per pound net cash at mill." Special binding or packing can be priced extra.

Weekly Dry Goods Review.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 16.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"A feature of the wholesale dry goods business for the week was the large business done in domestic cottons. Road sales for immediate delivery showed a good increase over the corresponding week of 1917. Lines for Spring of 1919 have not yet been offered. Customers were in the market in fewer numbers than last year. Collections continue good."

Cuts Fuel Supply of Cement Mills.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Fuel Administration has issued an order curtailing the fuel supply for cement production 25 per cent. This will affect hundreds of builders throughout the country. However, cement manufacturers whose products are used for war work will be provided with sufficient fuel.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	1.61⅝	1.60	1.60½	1.60⅝
September	1.62⅞	1.61¼	1.61⅞	1.62¼
October	1.64¼	1.62½	1.63½	1.63⅝

OATS.

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 80½c; No. 2 white, 80½c; No. 3 white, 79½c; No. 4 white, 78½@79c; ordinary clipped, 79½@81¼c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
August	69½	68½	69½	68½	..
September	70½	69¾	70	69¾	54¾
October	71⅝	70½	71¼	70¾	..

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	26.80	26.65	26.65	26.82	22.80
Oct.	26.60	26.60	26.60	26.72	22.92
Ribs—					
Sept.	24.57	24.50	24.50	24.70	23.60
Oct.	24.77	24.67	24.67	24.85	23.50
Pork—					
Sept.	43.75	43.50	43.65	44.00	43.00
Oct.	44.25	44.05	44.05	44.30	42.75

COFFEE:

Range of prices—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August			8.30	8.25
September	8.44	8.41	8.43	8.39
October			8.54	8.51
November			8.66	8.62
December	8.78	8.75	8.78	8.73
March	9.15	9.15	9.01	8.96

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,866 packages. Active buying of high grade creamery and the market is firm and slightly higher. Lower grades show no improvement, but are more confidently held. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 46½@47c; extras, (92 score), 46c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 44@45¾c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 42@43¼c; thirds, 40@41c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 47¾@48½c; extras, 47@47¼c; firsts, 45½@46½c; seconds, 43@45c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 45½@46c; good to prime, 43¼@45c; common to fair, 39@43c; renovated, extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 40@41c; lower grades, 38@39c; imitation creamery, firsts, 38½@39c; ladles, current make, firsts, lower seconds, 36c; lower grades, 34½@35¼c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 35¼c; No. 2, 35c; lower grades, 33@34½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, reported by Mercantile Exchange, 15,568 cases. Hot weather conditions are still prevalent in the egg market. Fine qualities of heat-free fresh gathered eggs are scarce and any lots showing a fair to good proportion of such are promptly salable at firm prices. The offerings are of extremely irregular quality and value; most of them contain a considerable proportion of heated or partly hatched eggs and there is strong pressure to sell these at any reasonable offers. The range of values is extremely wide; a large part of the supply arriving sells in range of 36@40c and

Abreast of The Times

The investor who keeps abreast of the times is always in a position to know a good investment opportunity when he sees it.

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After April fifteenth, with the approval of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, the Secretary of State and the Superintendent of Insurance, the above corporation will be known as
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IN all investment matters the Bond Department of this Company offers a thoroughly dependable service.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

To Holders of 7% First Mortgage and Bonds of REPUBLIC DISTILLING COMPANY.

Pursuant to the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of Republic Distilling Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated March 15, 1905, notice is hereby given that seventy (70) first mortgage 7% sinking fund gold bonds secured thereby, numbered as follows, have been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest to September 1, 1918, viz.:

16	606	886	1065
277	729	894	1084
292	781	906	1085
398	788	913	1554
406	779	915	1556
448	795	947	1558
477	803	957	1569
492	809	960	1572
509	850	976	1582
564	853	1009	1588
655	859	1081	1595
674	872	1036	1599
685	876	1053	1580
689	881	1059	1605

The above bonds will be paid as aforesaid upon presentation and surrender, with all unmatured coupons, to said Trustee, at its office at No. 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on September 1, 1918, on which date interest thereon will cease, and the said bonds are hereby required to be presented to said Trustee for redemption as aforesaid.
REPUBLIC DISTILLING COMPANY,
By F. M. HARRISON, President.

New York Municipal Railway Corporation
First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

DUE JANUARY 1ST, 1966.

The CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not exceeding 107½% of the face value thereof and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of One hundred and ninety thousand five hundred dollars ($190,500). Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Union Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York, at Eleven o'clock A. M., on August 21st, 1918. The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.
CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By E. FRANCIS HYDE, Vice-Pres.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Move Irregularly, but Mostly Toward Higher Levels, on the Stock Exchange.

With an almost total absence of commission business prices on the Stock Exchange fluctuated at the whim of the professional traders yesterday, with little attention being paid to the fluctuations by any one but the confirmed professional. Sentiment had undergone no measureable change overnight and there was no indication of a broader market, though it has usually happened in the past that active periods have started from just such apparently hopeless conditions. A few of the inactive issues swung rather widely for purely technical reasons; there was a gain of 10 points recorded in a single sale of Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and General Cigar moved up 2¾, with American Sumatra down nearly as much. Steel made rather a hard time of it in getting up to 111 at the close, that price showing a net advance of ⅛.

It remains to be seen whether the action of the Stock Exchange authorities in removing the shares of the General Motors Company from the Clearing House sheet was intended as a disciplinary measure, or whether it was, as they profess, only a routine step similar to that taken in other cases where an issue has grown inactive. The Exchange recognizes the evil of the General Motors situation, with a closely knit group of capitalists controlling practically all of the floating supply, and the premium that has been charged by the insiders for stock loaned to cover short sales has created something of a scandal, but hitherto members of the Governing Committee have taken the stand, perhaps not representative of the committee's viewpoint, that they had no concern with the difficulties of traders who sold an issue short and then discovered that they were at the mercy of those who owned the bulk of the issue.

It is interesting to discover that brokers, almost without exception, believe that prices of most industrials, and, perhaps, of the better railroads as well, are so low as to constitute a guarantee that the next big movement will be upward, and yet that they are not advising customers to buy at these levels. Instead, they point to the discussions in Congress looking to the imposition of higher taxes, the rapidly changing map of the Western battle zone, and the approaching campaign for the next Government loan as reasons for waiting until the conditions are more propitious for a market venture.

One of the gratifying developments yesterday was a further rise in the Liberty 3½ per cent. bonds which carried the price to a new high for the year at 100.14. The suggestion that municipals, and even the Farm Loan bonds, be shorn of the exemption feature, has increased the popularity of the 3½s with those who shudder at the probable increase in the income tax now in sight.

LONDON BUYS MEXICO STOCK.

Honduran Issues Active—Military News Stabilizes Baku Oils.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—There was satisfactory tone in the Stock Exchange today. The outside public was doing less business; still there were some buoyant spots in the list, notably the Mexican and Honduran issues. Oil stocks were active.

The demand for Baku oil securities was stimulated by the news that a British detachment had landed at Baku. British funds were strong, while those of foreign Governments were quiet. The Russian group was dull. Speculative stocks such as those of tin mining companies were more active. The monetary conditions were unchanged.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High		High	6½
Low	6	Low	6½
Renewals	6	Renewals	6½
Last	6	Last	6½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	6@6½	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¾

Commercial Paper.
Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days 6
4 to 6 months 6
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7560	$4.7560	$4.7560	
Cables	4.7660	4.7660	4.7660	
Francs—				
Demand	5.65¼	5.65¼	5.65¼	+.00¼
Cables	5.64¾	5.64¾	5.64¾	+.00¼

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.7660	$4.7660
5.1826	Paris	5.65½	5.64¾
	China		
	Hongkong	$4.00	$4.25
	Yokohama	127.50	128.00
	Shanghai	120.00	120.50
19.50	Greece	19.45	19.50
40.20	Holland	51.00	51.375
23.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.73	35.73
	Calcutta	35.73	35.73
5.1826	Italy	7.50¼	7.50¼
	Japan—		
	Kobe	53.50	53.75
	Yokohama	53.50	53.75
19.30	Spain	24.50	24.70
40.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	35.25	35.65
	Copenhagen	31.10	31.40
	Christiania	31.30	31.65
	South America—		
42.64	Buenos Aires	44.50	44.65
34.42	Rio	24.75	24.75
0.1826	Switzerland	4.02	4.00
51.40	Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
	100 rubles	13.40	13.60
	500 rubles	13.30	13.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¾	$4.71¾	$4.72¾	$4.70¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $582,458,150; balance, $57,025,002; United States Treasury credit balance, $336,670; Federal Reserve credit balance, $36,769,600.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $19.6875 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48 13-16d, unchanged; in New York, 99¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c.

CITY FINANCES.

Controller's report as of Aug. 10, 1918:

Cash Action.	Corporate Stock and Tax Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding July 31—	$54,403,000.00	$58,695,000	$6,615,900
Net increase—	1,501,000.00	.....	500,000
Outstanding Aug. 10—	$55,904,000.00	$58,695,000	$7,115,900
Cash balance—	6,616,747.51		
Net obligation—	$49,287,252.49		

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$6,822,092	$22,659,982
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	14,485,071	511,981,448
Miscellaneous	46,175,105	182,132,171
Miscellaneous rev.	10,688,354	32,963,065
Total receipts	78,170,524	719,427,067
Excess of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts	596,233,734	1,314,759,190
Excess of total receipts over total disbursements	41,049,276	
Excess of total disbursements over receipts		86,675,899
Expenditures	$74,404,238	1,994,186,957

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, AUG. 16, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	174,450	369,040	710,770
Year to date	84,964,545	120,253,089	100,936,294

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
16	17	200	Advance Rumely	16½	16¾	16½	16¾	+⅛
44	45¼	500	Advance Rumely pf	45	45½	45	45½	+2¼
1⅞	2	1,000	Alaska Juneau	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	-1/16
92	96	1,100	Am. Agricul. Chem	95⅞	96	95	95	-1
92	94	10	Am. Agri. Ch. pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	
41½	43	100	Am. Bank Note pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	
69¼	70	300	Am. Beet Sugar	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	+1
92¾	93½	600	American Can	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¾	
107½	108¾	200	American Can pf	93¼	93¼	93	93	-1¼
41¾	41¾	1,400	Am. Car & F. pf	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	+⅛
18¾	19¾	3,100	Am. Cotton Oil	41¾	42	41⅞	41⅞	+⅜
85½	86	3,300	Am. Hide & Leath.	18¾	19¼	19	19	+⅜
34	34¼	100	Am. Hide & L. pf	87	87¼	85½	85½	-1
54⅞	56	1,200	American Ice	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+⅛
77¾	77¾	180	Am. International	54	55	54	54⅞	+⅛
105	106	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	77⅜	78	77⅜	77⅜	+⅛
90¼	90½	10	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	103¾	103¾	103⅝	103⅝	+⅛
73¾	73¾	500	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. A	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+⅛
109¼	109¼	500	Am. Steel Fdries	74	74	73½	74	
126	126¾	8,500	Am. Sugar Ref	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	
93¼	93⅝	1,300	Am. Sumatra Tob	127¾	127¾	125¼	126¾	-2
90	95	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. g	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	
58¼	59	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	+⅛
36	36¼	2,200	American Woolen	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¾	+⅛
66¼	66¾	800	Am. Wr. Paper pf	38	38	35⅝	36	-2
83¾	85¾	800	Anaconda Copper	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	+⅛
94	94½	5,000	At., Top. & S. F	86	86	85⅞	85⅞	+⅛
103¾	103¾	1,000	Baldwin Locomo	94	94¾	93¾	94	+⅛
40¾	40¾	100	Balt. & Ohio	55	55	55	55	+⅛
11	12	100	Beth. Steel Cl. B	83¼	84¼	83¼	84	+⅛
143½	144½	200	Beth, St. 8 p. c. pf	103½	103½	103½	103¼	+⅛
11¾	11¾	100	B'klyn Rap. Tran	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	
69	69¼	200	Bruns. T. & Ry Sec	11	11	11	11	-⅛
157	157¾	300	Burns Brothers	143	144	143	144	+1¼
41	45	100	Butte Copper & Z	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
83¼	84¼	2,000	Cal. Petroleum pf	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	+½
31⅜	32¼	100	Canadian Pacific	155¾	157¾	155¾	157¾	+1¾
27	28	3,700	Central Fdry pf	45	45	45	45	
64	64¾	100	Central Leather Co	69	70	69	69¾	+⅛
7¾	7¾	100	Cerro de Pasco Cop	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	
24	25	100	Chi. Great Western	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
48¾	49¾	4,000	Chi. Gt. Western pf	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+¼
78¾	78¾	2,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	48¼	49¼	48¼	48¾	+⅜
92¼	94	100	Chi. & St. P. pf	79¾	79¾	78¾	78¾	+⅛
25¼	25¾	600	Chi., R. I. & Pac	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	+⅛
65¾	65¾	200	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf	25½	25¾	25½	25½	+⅛
38⅞	39¼	100	Chino Copper	65¼	66	65¼	66	+⅝
47¾	47½	500	Colo. Fuel & Iron	39	39	39	39	
35¼	35½	500	Colum. Gas & Elec	47	47¼	47	47½	+⅛
43¾	43¾	1,300	Corn Products Ref	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	-⅛
68¾	68¾	800	Crucible Steel	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¾	+⅛
25¾	26¾	1,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	+⅛
80¼	81	400	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	+⅛
107	190	100	Del., Lack. & W	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	-1
67¾	68¼	300	Denver & Rio G. pf	175	175	175	175	+10
588	590	840	Distillers Securities	6	6	6	6	-¾
300	500	800	Elk Horn Coal	58¾	58¾	58¼	58¼	-¼
100	200	100	Erie	29½	30¼	29½	30¼	+⅛
100	200	100	Erie 1st pf	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+⅛
6,100	6,200	100	General Cigar	51¾	52¾	51¾	52½	+2¾
1456	1466	100	General Electric	50	52¾	50	52½	+2¾
151	154¾	1,200	General Motors	146	146	146	146	
81¼	81¾	100	Gen. Motors pf	153¾	154	152	154	
98½	100	100	Goodrich pf. S 7	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	
81¼	82	100	Granby Consol	100	100	100	100	
92	93	600	Gt. Northern pf	81½	81½	81¼	81½	
31⅜	32	100	Gt. N. Ctfs. for O. P	32	32	32	32	
44½	45	500	Greene-Cananea	44¾	45	44¾	45	+⅛
52	53¼	100	Haskell & Barker	47½	47½	47½	47½	
1,500	1,600	2,200	Inspiration Copper	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+⅛
2,200	2,300	100	Interboro Consol	7¼	7¼	7	7¼	
200	300	100	Interboro Cons. pf	32	37	37	37	-¼
2,600	2,700	20,000	Inter. Agricul. pf	60¾	61¾	60¾	61¾	+1¼
20,000	100¾	100	Inter. Mer. Marine	27¼	27¾	26¾	27¾	+⅝
200	300	200	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	100¼	100¼	99¾	100¼	+⅛
600	700	600	Inter. Nickel	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+⅛
200	300	200	Inter. Paper	30¾	32	30¾	32	+⅛
100	200	200	Kan. City Southern	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	
100	200	100	Kennecott Copper	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	
600	700	600	Kinney E. L. & P	87	87	87	87	
400	500	100	Lorillard (P.) rgts	18	18	17½	17½	
400	500	7,200	Maxwell Motors	28	28	26	26	-1¼
400	500	400	Max. Mot. 1st pf	55¾	55¾	54¾	54¾	+⅛
400	500	400	Mex. Petroleum	100¾	101¾	100¾	101¾	+⅛
10	20	10	Midvale Steel	53	53	53	53	
10	20	900	M., S.P. & S. M. pf	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	+⅛
900	1,000	1,400	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	94	94	94	94	
1,400	1,500	100	Missouri Pacific	24	24	23¾	24	+⅛
100	200	800	Mo. Pacific pf	57	57¾	56	56	-1
70	100	100	Montana Power	70	70	70	70	-2
90	91	100	National Acme	32	32	31¾	31¾	
100	200	100	National Biscuit	90	90	90	90	
100	200	100	National Lead	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	
10	20	100	National Lead pf	104	104	104	104	
73	73½	200	N. O., Tex. & Mex	19	19	19	19	+1
42	42½	5,800	New York Central	73	73⅝	73	73⅝	-1
20	21¾	300	N. Y., N. H. & H	41¾	42¼	41¾	42¼	+⅛
80½	86	500	N. Y., Ont. & West	20	20	20	20	+⅛
87½	87¾	200	Northern Pacific	90	90	89	89¾	+⅛
90	90	200	Ohio Cities Gas	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	+⅛
58	60	200	Ontario Mining	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	+⅛
30¼	33¾	100	Owens Bot. Mach	60	60	60	60	-1
43¾	44¼	1,700	Pacific Mail	31¼	31¼	31¼	31½	+⅛
58½	59	400	Penn. Railroad	2	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
38	39	200	Pere Marq. prior pf	44¼	44¼	44	44	
95¼	98	500	Pierce-Arrow	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	
87¾	88	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	-1⅛
35⅜	36	600	Pitts. & West Va	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	+⅛
69¾	70	100	Pressed Steel Car	36	36¾	36	36¾	
95	100	100	Pressed St. Car pf	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	-⅛
111	112	50	Pullman Company	98	98	98	98	
61¼	62	100	Ry. Steel Spring pf	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	
100⅞	101	200	Ry. Steel Spring pf	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	
23¾	24¼	300	Rep. Iron & Steel	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+⅛
89½	89⅝	4,900	Reading	24	24¼	24	24	+⅛
91¾	92	1,200	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	89¾	90¼	89¾	89¾	
11¾	11¾	100	St. L. & San Fran	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	-⅛
27	28	100	St. L. & San F. pf	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+⅛
32¼	32¼	100	Sinclair Oil Ref	32½	32½	31¾	31¾	+⅛
87½	87½	1,000	Southern Pacific	87½	87½	87	87	+⅛
64	64¼	2,500	Southern Ry pf	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	+1¼
400	400	400	S'udebaker Co	44½	45¾	44½	45¾	+1¼
71¾	71¾	1,400	Tenn. Cop. & Chem	19	19¼	19	19¼	+⅛
5	6½	100	Texas Co	152	152	152	152	+1
48	45	300	Tobacco Products	71¾	72	71¾	71¾	+⅛
124¾	124½	1,500	Twin City Rap. Tr	5½	5½	5½	5½	-1⅛
17¾	17	600	Union Pacific	44	44¼	44	44¼	+⅛
102	103¼	1,500	United Alloy S'eel	124¼	124¼	124¼	124½	+⅛
16½	17	100	United Cigar S'ores	38	38	38	38	+1
127⅝	127⅝	4,900	United States Exp	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	
94	97	50	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	161¾	165	161¾	165	-¾
111¾	111¾	28,800	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	
110¼	110½	100	United States Steel	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	
81¾	81¾	100	U. S. Steel pf	111¾	111¾	110¾	111	+1¼
51	51½	1,200	Utah Copper	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¾	+⅛
⅝	10	100	Va.-Caro. Chem	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	+⅛
38½	39	2,000	Wabash pf. A	51⅝	51¾	51⅝	51⅝	+⅛
22½	24¼	100	Wabash pf. B	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	+⅛
79	80½	200	West. Union Teleg	38¾	39¼	38¾	38¾	-⅛
43¼	44	1,800	West'house E. & M	24	24	24	24	+⅛
19¾	19¼	1,200	Willys-Overland	70	70¾	70	70¾	+⅛
36	37	200	Wisconsin Central	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾	+⅛
				86	86	86	86	-½

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	96¼	96¾	8.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	98¼	98¾	7.70
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	97¼	97¾	8.10
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	102¼	103¼	5.10
Prov. of Q.	5	Apr., 1920	94	96	6.00
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	57½	59	
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	56	57	
Russian Gov.	5½	Feb. 14, '26	100	112	
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	100	100¾	4.75

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	97½	97¾	5.00
Am. Tob.	6	Aug., 1921	90	95	7.50
Am. Tob.	6	Feb., 1922	91½	93½	6.85
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	99	99¾	5.90
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	8	July, 1919	95	97¼	8.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	98¼	98¾	6.50
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	99¾	100	5.00
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '19	100¼	100¾	6.80
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '20	99¾	100¾	7.15
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '21	98¾	99¾	7.25
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '22	98¾	99	7.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '23	98¾	99	7.50
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	83¾	84¼	6.10
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	98	99	
Can. North.	6	Sep. 2, '18	99¼	100	6.00
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	98¾	99¼	6.15
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1919	99¾	99¾	6.00
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	98¾	99¼	6.00
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	98	99	6.45
Del. & Hud.	4½	Aug., 1920	97¾	98	6.00
Erie R. R.	5	Aug., 1919	99¼	99¾	6.00
Fed. Sug. R.	6	Jan., 1920	95¾	97	9.10
Gen. El. Co.	6	July, 1920	99¾	100¼	5.85
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1919	100	100¼	5.00
Gt. N. Ry.	6	June, 1921	97	99	6.75
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	99¾	100	6.00
K. C. T. Ry.	4½	Nov., 1918	98¾	99¼	6.10
L. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1920	95¾	97¾	6.50
N. Y. C. & H.	6	May, 1922	78	80	7.00
Okla. G. & E.	6	Sep., 1919	97¾	98	7.00
P. S. S., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	94	96	8.00
Phil. Elec. Co.	6	Feb., 1920	97¾	98¼	7.10
P. & S. R. R.	6	Mar., 1920	98¼	98¾	6.75
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	100¼	100¾	5.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100¾	100¾	6.50
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	100¾	100¾	6.50
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	100¾	100¾	6.55
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	101	101¾	6.55
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	97	98	
Read. R. & C.	6	Aug., 1919	97	98¼	7.50
San Diego C. G. E.	6	Dec., 1922	95	100	6.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '19	98¾	99¾	6.00
United Lt. & W. E. & M.	6	May, 1920	94½	97¾	7.50
Wm. R. A.	6	Feb., 1919	99¼	99¾	6.50
Wis. Edison.	6	May, 1924	88	92	7.80
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	94½	98¼	6.75

NEVADA COPPER EARNINGS.

Balance for Dividends for Last Quarter $2,191,518.

The Nevada Consolidated Copper Company earned an operating income of $2,872,171 in the June quarter and had a balance for dividends amounting to $2,191,518, a decline of $1,119,481 from the corresponding quarter last year. This was equal to $1.00 a share of stock.

Earnings, according to the report issued yesterday, were based on a selling price of 25.297 cents a pound, while costs amounted to 15.11 cents after allowing for credits for gold, silver, and income from other sources, compared with 15.64 a pound in the first quarter of the year. The production of copper in the three months ended June 30 totaled 21,507,909 pounds, an increase of slightly more than 4,000,000 pounds over the preceding quarter.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Spelter	9.00	9.12½	8.80	8.90
Antimony	13.75	14.00	13.50	13.75
Quicksilver	$125.00	.....	$125.00	.....
Aluminium	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, No. 2 X fdy.	33.00	.....	33.00	.....
Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26c.			34.25	34.25

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	122	0	0	122	0	0
Tin, spot	285	10	0	285	10	0
Tin, futures	285	10	0	285	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	20	10	0	20	10	0

$34,875,905 PAID ON LOAN.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.—Twenty-eight new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $776,000, were chartered today. They include:

S. Burdick & Son, Syracuse, wearing apparelof all kinds, $150,000; I., J. M., and S. Burdick, Syracuse.

Greco Corp., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; F. H. Gibbs, F. M. Kelley H. G. Pierson, 165 Broadway.

Hamburg Laundry Co., Hamburg, $25,000; H. R. Str, temeyer, H. J. Holdridge, J. F. Dummer, Hamburg.

The Stager Co., Manhattan, goods, wares and merchandise, $10,000; G. W. Braunsdorf and W. Stager, 301 West 103d St.

Thelma Bradshaw Motion Picture Corp., Manhatten, $50,000; J. Hvozdik, T. Bradshaw, B. N. Rosenbaum, 223 Utica Av., Brooklyn.

Pavlitex Co., Manhattan, commission merchants and selling agents, $50,000; H. G. Hopald, C. Levy, H. L. Moses, 570 Park Av.

Pelhseton Knit Cloth Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $50,000; M. Daft, 1, Grube, B. Nathansen, 344 Kelly St., Bronx.

Batchelder Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; A. E. Dewitt, B. B. Kirtland, M. A. G. Batchelder, 240 West 72d St.

Burger Metals Products Co., Manhattan, $5,000; L. Biecher, A. and A. Burger, 49 East 106th St.

Varick Machine and Tool Works, Manhattan, $8,000; P. Levy, M. and L. Ehrlich, 224 East 106th St.

I. Rosenfeld Engineering Co., Manhattan, $50,000; J. B. Boudin, L. J. Anower, I. Rosenfeld, 141 Broadway.

Marlen Storage Warehouses, Manhattan, $95,000; I. Koenigsberger, J. Kahn, J. Grezler, 655 West 168th St.

Patterson Suburban Homes Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; F. Aldhou, M. Oppenheimer, N. Cammer, 521 West 155th St.

American Footwear Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. Sukowski, J. Sikorski, B. Pieciorak, 321 East 16th St.

Catalytic Chemical Co., Manhattan, $100,000; G. H. Olmey, H. Hickey, N. R. Jessup, 115 Broadway.

Paramount Security Corp., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $90,000; M. Efrose, M. M. Henschel, G. Wolf, 299 Broadway.

Arrow Advertising Co., Manhattan, $25,000; A. M. Donelan, M. Smith, A. Sykes, 233 Broadway.

Fannie Connor, Brooklyn, paper bags, twine, and woodenware, $10,000; I. and B. Sitzer, F. Connor, 226 Johnson Av., Brooklyn.

Carlos Realty Corp., Brooklyn, $5,000; N. and M. Tiger, D. Price, 386 East 10th St.

Burton & Dudley, Manhattan, amusements, $6,000; H. B. Hechtelmer, H. Burton, E. Dudley, 220 West 41st St.

Hygrade Thermomster Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; A. and H. S. Eisenhuth, L. Henn, Ridgewood, L. I.

The Niagara Ferry Co. of Grand Island and Tonawanda, Tonawanda, $15,000; G. E. Pierce, H. W. Long, Galt, Jr., Grand Island.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Union Dye and Chemical Corp., Manhattan; $10,000 to $2,000,000.

Gans Baragauer Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $300,000.

Mendelsohn Lopes & Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $200,000.

Phoenix Art Linen Co., Manhattan; $20,000 to $40,000.

AUTHORIZATION.

Dixie Fruit Products Corp., Delaware; $1,500,000, Representative, J. A. McDermott, 15 Union Square.

REVOCATION AND NEW DESIGNATION.

New England Steamship Co., Connecticut. New representative, F. E. Hall, Grand Central Terminal.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

The Film Market, Manhattan; $200,000 to $100,000.

DISSOLUTIONS.

32 and 84 West 34th St. Corp., Manhattan.

Overseas Product Corp., Manhattan.

Sacharoff Liquor Co., Brooklyn.

Empire State Trading Corp., Manhattan.

Poulo Brothers Corp. of California, Manhattan.

Kerhonkson Feed Co., Inc., Kerhonkson.

Paramount Utensil Manufacturing Co., Manhattan.

Capaco Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan.

Ambrose Braid Co., Inc., Manhattan.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, (lines East.) report to Interstate Commerce Commission—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
June gross..	$30,537,988	$25,248,863	$5,289,125
Def. aft. tax	7,318,833	*5,889,804	12,707,527
Net op. def.	8,232,066	*5,036,540	13,269,506
6 mos. gs....	151,808,648	138,050,054	13,337,605
Def. aft. tax	2,688,391	*25,002,176	27,780,568
Net op. def.	6,354,668	*25,984,567	29,199,236

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, (lines West.) report to Interstate Commerce Commission—

June gross..	8,038,828	7,718,601	320,227
Def. aft. tax	1,423,781	*5,266,534	3,842,715
Net op. def.	1,722,176	*1,915,838	3,638,014
6 mos. gs...	37,743,308	36,494,435	1,248,873
Def. aft. tax	1,811,502	*4,667,960	6,479,462
Net aft. def.	3,290,767	*3,510,190	6,815,957

*Income.

Public Utility.

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO—

June gross..	190,923	186,330	4,593
Net aft. tax	51,074	48,817	*17,743
Def. aft. cha	11,482	76,450	17,941
6 mos. gs...	965,450	908,088	*84,629
Net aft. tax	113,494	256,498	*143,004
Def. aft. cha	45,055	72,836	*145,891

*Decrease. †Surplus.

Miscellaneous.

NEVADA CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO. for the quarter ended June 30—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Earnings	$9,372,171	$5,346,751	$4,803,943
Deprec., &c.	180,653	235,252	204,453
Balance	2,191,518	3,310,990	4,506,510
Dividends ..	1,499,593	1,999,157	1,449,562
Res. Cross...	20,000		
Surplus	671,925	1,311,833	3,059,918

McCRORY STORES CORPORATION—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
July sales...	$793,632	$567,877	$225,755
7 mos. sales.	4,855,650	3,925,285	930,371

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn—Criminal calendar.

Same vs. Lutowakas.	Same vs. De Vecchio.
Same vs. Sosa.	Same vs. Borue.
Same vs. Sugmanalis.	Same vs. Boyd.
Same vs. Bernstein & Horowitz.	Same vs. Peixelas.
Same vs. Denker & Morgenstein.	Same vs. Karenewski.
Same vs. White.	Same vs. Opielo.
Same vs. Bogert.	Same vs. O'Malley.
Same vs. Waldman.	Same vs. Dalton.
Same vs. Sinlay.	Same vs. Litvenuk.
Same vs. Carson.	Same vs. Swanton.
Same vs. Watkins & Bailey.	Same vs. Thieryung.
Same vs. Sprague.	Same vs. Engel.
Same vs. Dowdle.	Same vs. Dankevicle.
Same vs. Vieres.	Same vs. Kozukuk.
Same vs. Yanosik.	Same vs. Moselina.
Same vs. Bifano.	Same vs. Edward.
Same vs. Eland.	Same vs. Slonka.
Same vs. Welss.	Same vs. Placinser.
Same vs. Jandieseyezak.	Same vs. Perley.
Same vs. Davis.	Same vs. Anderson.
Same vs. Milanski.	Same vs. Vohsen.
Same vs. Rozzi.	Same vs. Michel.
Same vs. Tarrlander.	Same vs. Jodzfalls.
Same vs. Juladok.	Same vs. Karalus.
Same vs. Wilkinson.	Same vs. Tuckband.
Same vs. Johnson.	Same vs. Wing, alias Ming.
Same vs. Friedman.	Same vs. Kornhlatt.
	Same vs. Osulski.
	Same vs. Martinez.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ferris, J.—Maeder Echo Bldg Co., Inc.—Earle W. Webb. Klingers Farley—William Grant Brown. Equitable Life Assurance of U S (Koppel—Edmund L. Durkin.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Matter of Scheer Bernstein Enterprises, Inc—Lawrence G Hull. Winthrop, Jr (Christesen—Alphous G. Koelbe. Moffat (Archibald M Ainslie Co—Max Altmayer.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Emilia Noyer (Joseph A Caprioli—Marcel Levy.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Edward H Delafield (Samuel Harris—Archibald E Baxter. Julia Quinlan (Ida Silberstein—Fields Hermanez. Equitable Trust Co (Caroline Mayne—Sol Simons.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (CHAMBERS)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Baumeister (Ulrich—Theodore K. McCarthy. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in City of N. Y. (Quinn—Fr. ncis Pollock.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Corporate Mortgage Co. (Fordham Realty Co.—William W. Lewis.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 170th St, 37x100; Sylvester Pope et al. against Roosevelt Realty & Construction Co. et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Elkus, Vogel, Gleason & Proskauer.

BROOME ST, 24; Julia Quinlan against Ida Silberman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Alexander & Green.

HENRY ST, 39-41, Charles Schram against Leopold Kaufmann et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, L. & J. Binke.

HERMAN AV, 135; Equitable Trust Co. of New York against Arthur A. M r et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Taylor, Jackson, Brophy & Evans.

177TH AV, n w corner of 143d St, 99.11x126; Alfred Benjamin against Chamax Realty & Construction Corpation et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. H. Muller.

71ST ST, s s, 80 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.5; Equitable Trust Co. against Caroline Mayne et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Bellinger.

105TH ST, 143 West; J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Co. against Maurice Black et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Forster, Hotaling & Klenke.

120TH St, 60 East; John G. Dabour against Katharine Van Valin et al., action to set aside two deeds; attorneys, Ernst Fox & Cane.

142D St, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Bertha H. Kreth against Sarah Hershfield et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, I. B. Louis.

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, e s, 416.1 ft n of Sedgwick Av, 38.8x75.1; Corporate Mortgage Co. against Fordham Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. J. Tompkins.

LOT 173, north one-half, map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania; Sophia Lerch, as trustee, against John A. Schaeneys, Bennett, Werner & Nave.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24961.

Notice is given that ALBERT HART, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on September 18th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

HAROLD P. COFFIN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, August 10th, 1918.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25008.

Notice is given that GEORGE A. MORRIS, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26015.

Notice is given that HERBERT H. HERRMAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25729.

Notice is given that ANTHONY LEVANE, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Auction of Claremont Inn Lease Produces 450 Per Cent. Rent Increase.

The City of New York made a profitable real estate investment yesterday, which incidentally reflected improved market conditions on the west side. At the auction sale of the five-year lease of the Claremont Inn on Riverside Drive, just south of 127th Street, the R. A. Gushee Company, the present tenant, bid successfully with $20,500 a year, recording an increase of more than 450 per cent. over the rental paid under the existing lease, $4,500 a year. Henry Brady conducted the sale, under the direction of Park Commissioner Grell.

The lease runs for five years from November, and if prohibition becomes operative, the tenant will be allowed to cancel his lease, if he so desires, by giving ninety days' notice. No dancing or cabaret is allowed on the premises.

Will Remodel Dwelling.

Thomas F. Curran purchased from Dr. Richard F. Burke the four-story dwelling at 799 Lexington Avenue, for alteration into stores and apartments. Maurice Wertheim was the broker.

Hotel Lenox Leased.

Mrs. F. M. Barnes has leased to Frederick E. Anderson the Hotel Lenox, 149 to 151 West Forty-fourth Street, for ten years at an annual net rental of $15,000.

Hostess House Will Move.

The Y. M. C. A. Hostess House, now at 12 West Fifty-first Street, will be moved in a few days to 30 East Fifty-second Street, owned by the estate of E. J. Freal, as the result of a lease closed yesterday. The new home will be ready for use about Sept. 1.

Bronx Deals.

Meister Builders resold the dwelling at 502 Concord Avenue to E. S. Desowitz.

William Peters & Co. sold to Paul and Clara Koefler the dwelling at 1,800 Matthews Avenue.

The dwelling at the southwest corner of Decatur Avenue and 194th Street has been sold by the Russo-Iodice Realty Company to Josephine Roos.

Brooklyn.

Levy Brothers sold, through Isidore Taub, the two four-story tenements at 957 and 959 Third Avenue.

Queens Borough Sales.

J. Wilson Dayton sold at Bayside a dwelling on Nelson Street for Andrew T. Knox to Kit Lee Wrethe, and one on Lamartine Avenue for the Bayside Homes Company to George Newman.

The Lewis H. May Company sold for Lena Friedlander the Kenmare property on Franklin, Ocean, and Meadow Avenues, Far Rockaway, L. I., to Joseph Ross.

Staten Island.

Moffatt & Schwab sold for the estate of Charles F. Zentgraf the balance of their lots at Tompkinsville, five on Bay Street, four on Grant Street, and nine on Van Duzer Street, including the building at the corner of Grant and Bay Streets, to G. Radish of Stapleton.

Big Central Park West Loan.

The Italian Savings Bank has loaned $1,150,000 to 370 Central Park West, Inc., on the new seven-story apartment house at 12 to 14 West Ninety-seventh Street. William A. White & Sons were the brokers and Wayland F. Bernard attorneys in the transaction.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Samuel Marx.

141st St, 460 West s s, 161 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11; four-story dwelling; Seaman's Bank for Savings vs Inst C. E. Stackfleth et al.; Cadwalader, W. & J. et al., attorneys; due, $17,514.21; taxes, &c., $921.65; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

W dsworth Av, 190 n w corner of 180th St, 75x100, six-story Wadsworth Arms apartment; Bristol Realty Co. et al. vs Merrill, H. & T., attorneys; due, $127,111.44; taxes, &c., $5,688; adjourned to Aug. 20.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $2,000 omitted.

Mount Morris Park, W 42d, 14, to a four-story offices and dwelling; King Solomon Hospital Association owner; C. M. Ingrs n, 1,153 Broadway, architect; cost.... $10,000

66th St, 46 West, to a four-story dwelling; A. N. Bullowa, 280 Madison Av, owners; H. B. Lion, 512 5th Av, architect; cost $18,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, AUG. 16.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BRADHURST AV, e s, 26.5 ft n of 143d St, 52.11x77.0x52.7x83.6; H. D. Axelby to Kate J. Young, 417 Washington Av, Newark, N. J. mtg $42,000, b. and s., c. s. g., and all liens, Aug. 8; attorneys, Rabe & K., 258 Broadway.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 86th St, 100.5x 100; Orinoco Realty Co. to John J. Dillon, b. and s. Aug. 14; attorneys, Kurs-Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.

BROOME ST, 24; Julia Quinlan against Ida Silberman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Alexander & Green.

HENRY ST, 39-41, Charles Schram against Leopold Kaufmann et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, L. & J. Binke.

HERMAN AV, 135; Equitable Trust Co. of New York against Arthur A. M r et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Taylor, Jackson, Brophy & Evans.

177TH AV, n w corner of 143d St, 99.11x126; Alfred Benjamin against Chamax Realty & Construction Corpation et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. H. Muller.

71ST ST, s s, 80 ft w of West End Av, 20x 100.5; Equitable Trust Co. against Caroline Mayne et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Bellinger.

105TH ST, 143 West; J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Co. against Maurice Black et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Forster, Hotaling & Klenke.

120TH St, 60 East; John G. Dabour against Katharine Van Valin et al., action to set aside two deeds; attorneys, Ernst Fox & Cane.

142D St, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Bertha H. Kreth against Sarah Hershfield et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, I. B. Louis.

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, e s, 416.1 ft n of Sedgwick Av, 38.8x75.1; Corporate Mortgage Co. against Fordham Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. J. Tompkins.

LOT 173, north one-half, map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania; Sophia Lerch, as trustee, against John A. Schaeneys, Bennett, Werner & Nave.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24961.

Notice is given that ALBERT HART, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on September 18th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

HAROLD P. COFFIN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, August 10th, 1918.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25008.

Notice is given that GEORGE A. MORRIS, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26015.

Notice is given that HERBERT H. HERRMAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25729.

Notice is given that ANTHONY LEVANE, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 24; attorney, Theo L. Bailey, 84 Broadway $100

757TH ST, n s, 137.6 ft e of 3d Av, 37.6x 102.2; Louis Bender to Elemco Realty Co., 59 Liberty St, b. and s., all liens; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 55 Wall St. $100

81ST ST, 145 West, n s, 395 ft w of Columbus Av, 19.6x100.5; Henry McKee Douglas et al., executors, to Hy. McKee Douglas, 145 West 81st St, and another, July 20; attorney, Ira B. Stewart, 346 Broadway $19,000

93D ST, n s, 249.2 ft e of 5th Av, 19x100.8; Stuyvesant Fish, jr., to I. Mildred Fish, Mount Kisco, N. Y.; attorney, Otte Schilling, 176 Broadway $1

110TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Isidor Ollendorf to Leo Freedman, 1,944 Madison Av, mtg $11,500, Aug. 15; attorneys, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

137TH ST, 288 West, s s, 150.6 ft e of 8th Av, 15.6x99.11; Merit Realty Corpn to Lloyd Mee Gee Cofer, 110 West 57th St, mtg $5,250, b. and s., all liens, Aug. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

142D ST, n s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100; block; Elemco Realty Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, b. and s., all liens, Aug. 14 ..... $100

144TH ST, 313 West, s s, 199.6 ft e of 8th Av, 24x99.11; William Hyman to Harry Schum, 430 Manhattan Av, mtg $14,000, all liens, Aug. 15; attorneys, Greenberg & Levy, 38 Park Row $100

145TH ST, n s, 253.6 ft e of Broadway, 25x 103.1; Mary F. Martin to Engelbert Neus, 703 West 171st St, mtg $28,000, all liens, Aug. 15; attorneys, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

171ST ST, 703 West, n s, 95 ft w of Fort Washington Av, 25x100; Engelbert Neus to Mary F. Martin, 2,596 Grand Av, mtg $8,500, all liens, Aug. 15; attorneys, Meehan & Harlan, 115 Broadway $100

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 1,503, e s, 25x100.9; Trustwell Co., Inc., to Seymour Realty Co., 25 Broad St, mtg $9,500, July 10; attorneys, Kursman & F., 25 Broad St.

BRECKER AV, n w corner Fulton Av, 75x 100; John O'Brien to George W. Freeborn, 2,004 Lexington Av, mtg $4,000, March 20, 1917; attorney, G. W. Freeborn, 60 East 125th St.

CRESTON AV, 2,450, n e corner of 183th St, 54x90.5x86.11x91.4; Creston Realty Corporation to Normar Real Estate Corporation, 170 Broadway, mtg $52,000, Aug. 15; attorney, A. S. Natanson.

CRESTON AV, e s, 200 ft s of Irving St, 50x100; Nicholas Voos to Nicholas Geiger, 3,613 Grand Av, Aug. 16; attorney, William Schwegler, 1,511 3d Av. $100

DECATUR AV, s w corner 194th St, 97.2x 40.1; Russo-Iodice Realty Co. to Josephine Roos, 1,781 Clay Av, mtg $5,000, Aug. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

FAILE ST, 621, e s, 25x100; Joseph Klauser, Jr., to Anna M. Crofton, 2,962 Anthony Av, mtg $4,500, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

FOX ST, 1,035 and 1,040, e s, 50x100; Freda Sanders to Nor. 1,040 Fox Street Co., Inc., 37 Liberty St, mtg $35,000, Aug. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

FREEMAN ST, e s, 150 ft e of Simpson St, 50 ft to Southern Boulevard x 69.5x 50.6x76.7; Frederick C. Pulcher to Lena Fischer, 550 East 169th St, July 31; attorney, Gustave Frey, 3,429 3d Av. $100

GRAND AV, s w cor 172d St, 75x irreg x 106; Service Realty Co. to Caroline C. Hecht and Rose Peltier, 7,823 Topping Av, mtg $6,500, Aug. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

JEROME AV, n w cor 196th St, 36.10x irregular to Cromwell Av; George F. Gilbert to Ida Mesch, 10 Covert St, Brooklyn, mtg $5,000, June 10; attorney, F. W. Erdtmann, 1,613 Broadway, Brooklyn $1

JENNINGS ST, 841, e s, corner of Stebbins Av, 44.3x103.10; George Cook and another, executors, to Joseph Smolensky, 2,041 5th Av, mtg $35,000, Aug. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $46,000

LOTS 1 and 2, map of Pugsley estate; Rose Sohl to Annie Schoemmel, 2,463 Valentine Av, mtg $8,000, Aug. 14; attorney, A. Schoemmel, 2,463 Valentine Av. $1

LOT 52, Block 28, map of Morris Park; Giuseppe Settepani to Charles Settepani, 625 3d Av, Aug. 2; attorney, G. Settepani, 625 3d Av. $1

LORILLARD PLACE, e s, 274.4 ft s of 187th St, 50x100; Nicola d'Agostino to Michele P. Saviano, 156 Prince St, mtg $36,000, Aug. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $400

MATILDA ST, n w s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100; map of Penfield property at South Mt. Vernon; Lily E. Stickler to Ella. E. Duncan, 4,759 Matilda Av, mtg $3,000, May 22; attorney, Joseph L. Zoetal, 4,102 White Plains Av. $1

POWELL AV, n s, 388.3 ft w of Olmstead Av, 100x103; J. Clifford McChristie, referee, to Bertha Lippman, 434 West 120th St, Aug. 12; attorney, C. Fink, 154 Nassau St. $100

TOPPING AV, 1,817, e s, 24.11x108.6; Daniel V. Sullivan, referee, to James J. Buckley, 1,751 Clay Av, Aug. 15; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $4,175

VYSE AV, e s, 200 ft s of 193d St, 25x100; Charlotte I. Nouskajian to Angelo Altieri & Co., Inc., 1,135 Intervale Av, mtg $12,000, Aug. 8; attorney, Menken Bros., 206 Broadway $150

3D AV, w s, 161.3 ft s of 172d St, 25.1x 87.10x25.1x87.6; Nealon-Sullivan Realty Co. to Olde Holding Corpn, 217 Broadway, mtg $16,000, July 18; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway $100

3D AV, e s, at n s of Lot 1, map of East Ward of Melrose, 37.6x100; Hy. Morgenthau to Benenson Realty Co., 301 East 152d St, mtg $20,000, Aug. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Benenson Realty Co. to Oscar Sanders, 1,040 Fox St, mtg $20,000, Aug. 15; attorney, same $100

170TH ST, n s, 152.2 ft w of Prospect Av, 66.1x135.2; Melrose Plumbing Corp. to Andrew Bradspis, 1,823 Clinton Av, Aug. 14; attorney, A. Bradspis, 1,823 Clinton Av. $100

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

ORCHARD ST, 32, all; Rec Specialty Shop to Mandel & Cohen, 28 Orchard St, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1918; attorney, Benj. Koenigsberg, 99 Nassau St.

5TH AV, 340, store floor, basement, and 2 rooms second floor, front; Annie Deutsch to Isidor and Abe Tucker, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1918.

113TH ST, 245 West, all; I. F. B. Realty Co. to Jennie Silberberg, 106 West 95th St, 5 years from July 1, 1918; attorney, Louis A. Brown, 291 Broadway $1

133D ST, 537-43 West, all; Chartog Realty Co. to Nathan Wacow, 229 West 115th St, 10 years from Aug. 15, 1918; attorney, C. V. Pallister, 233 Broadway ..... Gold $9,500

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ELIZABETH ST, 116, e s, 99.2 ft n of Grand St, runs e 20.6 x n e 1.4 x 886.2 and 112.4 to w s of Bowery, s w 24.5 x w 200 to Elizabeth St x s 24.11 to beginning; City Mission Society, 106 East 22d St, due July 16; H. Ollesheimer, exr, to New York City Mission Society, 106 East 22d St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Otto Schnellinger, 176 Broadway ..... Otto

WHITE ST, s s, 75 ft e of Church St, 24.8x 100, July 31; Eugenia K., wife of Albert J. Davis, to Gibraltar Mortgage Co., 52 William St, due Aug. 15, 1921, 6 per cent; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St. $14,500

36TH ST, 358 West, s s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; P. M. Aug. 15; Wm. Hyman to Matilda D. Minck, Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I., due Feb. 15, 1923, 6 per cent, prior mtg $19,000; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $7,000

36TH ST, 360 West, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9, Aug. 15; William Hyman to Wm. Newman, 280 5th Av, due Feb. 15, 1920, 6 p. c., prior mtg $21,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $5,500

SAME PROPERTY, Aug. 15; same to Matilda D. Minck, Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I., 10 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $26,500; attorney same $4,500

8TH ST, 288 West, s s, 150.6 ft e of 9th Av, 15.6x99.11, P. M., Aug. 15; Lloyd Mee Gee Cofer to Merit Realty Co., 135 Broadway, due Mar. 1, 1920, 6 per cent, prior mtg $8,000; attorneys, Eastman, L. C. & Lee, 135 Broadway $1,000

54TH ST, n s, 129 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5, Aug. 15; Doretha Fredrich and another to Louise Ritter, 320 East 144th St, Bronx, 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $6,000; attorney, Eugene L. Brisach, 391 East 149th St. $4,000

90TH ST, s s, 215.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.8x100.8, Aug. 15; M. K. L. Realty Corp. to Frances I. Morgan, 618 West 146th St, 2½ years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $17,000; attorney, George W. Elkins, 34 Pine St. $2,500

Bronx.

DECATUR AV, s w corner of 194th St, 97.2x 40.1x94.5x40; Josephine Roos to Russo Iodice Realty Co., Inc., 2,354 Lorillard Place, Aug. 15, installments; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,500

FAILE ST, e s, 249.4 ft s of Bronxdale Av, 100; Samuel Grossman to Mollie Rinder, 906 Intervale Av, prior mtg $8,000, Jan. 2, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Mollie Rinder, 906 Intervale Av. $1

FOX ST, 1,038 and 1,040, e s, 100x100; 401 East 152d St, Aug. 15, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. M. Vechsler, 30 East 42d St. $1,040

GRAND AV, w s, 50 ft s of 192d St, 75x100; Caroline C. Hecht and Rose Peltier to Service Realty Co., 7 East 42d St, Aug. 15, due Dec. 11, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Annis & S., 7 East 42d St. $2,250

LORILLARD PLACE, e s, 274.4 ft s of 187th St, 50x100; Michele P. Saviano to Nicola d'Agostino, 556 Morris Av, prior mtg $35,000, Aug. 14, due March 10, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,500

LOT 37, Block 40, map of Morris Park; William A. Laurie to Gussie Dorcheimer, 714 Fairmont Place, Aug. 10, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. Schwartz, 165 Broadway. $300

MATILDA ST, n w s of Lot 204, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 38.4x100; Elizabeth E. Duncan to Lily E. Stickler, 4,798 Matilda Av, May 22, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Joseph L. Zoetal, 4,102 White Plains Av. $3,000

STEBBINS AV, s e corner of Jennings St, 44.8x108.10x44.4x101.8; Joseph Smolensky to George Cook, 317 East 150th St, prior mtg $35,000, Aug. 15, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

ESSEX ST, 118, mtg $12,000; Mathilda Sobol to Bank of the United States, 17 Delancey St; attorneys, Jacobson & P., 74 Broadway; two assignments, each $2,000

LAWYERS Title and Trust Co. to General Theological Seminary of the P. E. Church in United States, 175 9th Av; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

94TH ST, 406 East, mtg $800; Emmeline C. Rickerson, trustee, to Wildey C. Rickerson, 141 West 92d St; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row $15,000

92D ST, 141 West, mtg $16,000; Mollie G. Gallaher, (Swart,) individually, and Emmeline C. Rickerson, trustee, to Wildey C. Rickerson, 141 West 92d St; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row $365

WALL ST, 31, s s, Snyder Co., Inc., against J. Aron & Co., owner; Willi m Dauphin, contractor $1

67TH AV, 1,011; Lenox Sand and Gravel Co. against Robert P. Ballantine, owner; Dickson Bros., contractors $255

143D ST, 45 to 51 West; Pasquale Trotta er and contractor $100

Bronx.

LAND bounded on the south by 174th St, on west by Bronx River, on north by 177th St, and east by property of the New York, Westchester & Boston Ry. Co. —; Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co. against Estate of William Waldorf Astor, owner; West Farms Amusement Co. and Bronx Exposition, Inc., lessees; Bronx Exposition, Inc., contractor $2,027

..... $14,181.66

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Brooklyn

Advertisements and subscriptions for the daily and Sunday editions of The New York Times received at the Brooklyn office, Citizen Building, 401 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

96TH ST., 308 WEST.—8 rooms, 2 baths; best value for the money in the city.

97TH, 103 WEST.—Fine block; next to museum; 7 rooms, bath, electricity, $70.

99D ST., 250 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—High-class apartments, 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths, $1,600 to $2,300.
LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 3530.

94TH, 17 WEST.—Seven large rooms, bath; ground floor; $55; immediate possession.

88TH, 315 WEST.
Attractive 2 and 3 room suites.

99D, 74 WEST.—2 large front parlors and bath, ground floor, $40.

99D, 270 WEST.—Remodeled house; one, two three rooms, bath, kitchenette suites.

118TH. (Riverside Drive.)—High-class apartments, eight rooms, two baths, to October, 1919, $1,600. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator; outside; southern exposure; 6 rooms, bath, $60.

172D ST., Audubon Av.—Sublet corner apartment, five rooms; southern exposure; elevator. Telephone Apt. 4A, the Morrison.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE at 148th St.—To sublet for one year from Oct. 1, six large, light outside rooms, two baths, large foyer hall, exceptional closet room; can be seen by appointment. Telephone Audubon 6443.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900, (Corner 161st.)—5, 6, 7, 8, 9 rooms and 2 baths; elevator house; Hudson views. Inquire office.

Washington Square district, studios; 2-room apartments; $40 up. Duross, 2377 Chelsea.

WEST END AV., 843, (near 101st St.)—Basement apartment, 3 rooms, $25 per month.

2,128 BROADWAY.
Two and three rooms with bath, maid service; references required.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted by two ladies not later than Oct. 1, furnished apartment of living room, two bedrooms, bath, and kitchen; must be well furnished and in refined neighborhood. R 160 Times.

FURNISHED or unfurnished 2-room apartment for 2 sisters, refined, one student, other at business. Above 135th St., on west side. R 155 Times.

Between 50th and 80th Sts., in an apartment hotel—restaurant—five rooms, two baths, furnished, and attendance. Address H. R. Hilland, 104 Pearl St., New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

18TH, 105 EAST, (Apt. 54.)—Nice large room, elevator apt.; all modern conveniences.

50TH, (163 LEXINGTON AV.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $6 weekly up; including elegant meals, $12 weekly; front room with running water, $14 weekly; with bath $17 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

53D ST., 65 EAST.—Back parlor; also small room; electricity, telephone; references.

IRVING PLACE, 17.—An attractive suite with private bath; also single rooms.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, large, small; running water; music allowed.

West Side.

16TH, 147 WEST.—Artistic home; large room; also single, private bath; electricity; desirable.

47TH ST., 50 WEST.—Large and single rooms, private baths; the comforts of home.

47TH, 47 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath; exceptional table.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience, clean, quiet house; reference.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; gentlemen.

51ST, 62 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suites; gentlemen or couple; $7-$25; refined.

55TH, 103 WEST.—Large, light room; hot and cold water, heat, electricity, and phone; nicely furnished. Quinn.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable, cool room; electric light; running water; Summer rates; gentleman.

56TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, centrally located; conveniences. Telephone Circle 3993.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Exceptionally fine rooms; private baths; electricity; select surroundings; telephone.

67TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms; all conveniences; electricity; references.

70TH, 50 WEST.—Double rooms, on second floor; electricity, phone; large basement, front.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Homelike, airy rooms, suites, entire floors; reasonable; gentlemen; business couple.

70TH, 200 WEST. — Attractively furnished room; running water; kitchen privileges. Apartment 14.

71ST, 30 WEST.—NEWLY DECORATED, ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; EXCLUSIVE HOUSE.

71ST, 29 WEST, (near Park.)—Newly furnished residence rooms, electricity, $4, $7, $8.

71ST, 43 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, telephone, electricity, running water; desirable location.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms, running water, electricity, telephone; convenient location.

71ST, 222 WEST.—Attractive, medium-size room; all conveniences; also small; electricity.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large, cool, beautifully furnished room; Summer rates; every convenience.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractive large, airy rooms; private bath; kitchenette.

72D ST., 301 WEST, (Corner West End Av.)—Non-housekeeping suites, large and small; also single rooms, with or without baths.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; also small room; references.

73D, 273 WEST.—Comfortable, cool, single, double rooms; private house; near Riverside.

74TH ST., 5 WEST, (near Park Av.)—Refined Holland family offer superior accommodations, large and small rooms; telephone, electricity; board optional.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, private residence, select neighborhood; breakfast optional. Columbus 9051.

74TH, 242 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, with private baths; Japanese service.

74TH, 161 WEST. — Large room, private bath; private home; reasonable; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Hot, cold water continuously; dressing room, large closet; electricity; phone.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select house; large front rooms; private baths, electricity.

76TH ST., 45 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, running water; private house.

77TH, 123 WEST. — Excellently furnished large room; water; near Columbus Av. and Broadway.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large front room, twin beds; suitable for two gentlemen; reference.

78TH, 151 WEST.—Party owning house will rent some desirable rooms; references exchanged.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms, $3 to $10; telephone, reception room.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Excellent parlor floor and reception hall, suitable for professional use; conveniences; adjoining Broadway subway. Schuyler 1946.

79TH, 307 WEST.—Absolutely first class, adjoining bath, overlooking Hudson; 10th floor, west.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath, electricity, telephone; reasonable; references.

81ST, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Exceptionally attractive rooms, shower, elevator apartment; references. 2F.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; running water; electricity; also living room, adjoining bathroom.

81ST, 27 WEST.—(Overlooking parks;) single; double; private baths; exceptional. Schuyler 1826.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, adjoining bath; central location; references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Well furnished room, private bath, electricity; tourists accommodated; $7 up.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's home, 2d floor, suite, near park; electricity; references.

85TH, 106 WEST.—Large room, running water, $6; others; telephone; close transportation.

85TH, 34 WEST.—Large room with bath; private house; owner; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, elegant room with bath; also front room, electricity.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside rooms, single or suite, elevator apartment.

86TH, 23 WEST.
Large, cool rooms; private baths; breakfast; service, appointments high class. Schuyler 8197.

87TH, 205 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, and bath; beautifully furnished; one block from subway; near Broadway. Schuyler 2308.

88TH, 315 WEST.
Attractive rooms in select residence; references.

92D, 288 WEST.—Attractive single room; business woman; privileges; Apartment 5E; $5.

92D, 288 WEST.—Attractive large front room; suitable one or two. Lawrence.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath, telephone; gentlemen; $5.50.

97TH, 209 WEST (Apt. 8A.)—Large front parlor; running water; high-class apartment.

97TH, 251 WEST.—Charming front suite; private family; elevator; bus, subway. Sutton.

98TH, 243 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Attractively furnished room, lavatory and bath; elevator. 6B.

103D, 2 WEST.—Cozy front room; opposite park; $4; bath, phone. Robinson.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Outside room, private bath, lavatory, telephone, elevator; gentleman; references. Clark.

106TH, 238 WEST, (off Broadway.)—Beautiful, cool front room; elevator apartment; shower, &c; newly furnished. Apt. 1B.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside, Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence suite, overlooking Hudson; double, single rooms; board optional; moderate.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; elevator, electricity, telephone; $4; references.

107TH, 203 WEST.—Business woman; 1-2 beautiful rooms. Apt. 5B.

107TH, 256 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large, cool rooms, $5, $6; gentlemen. Rogers.

113TH ST., 505 WEST.—Cool, cheery quarters; bachelor's club; convenient; reasonable.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Clean, attractive rooms; running water; elevator; $5 up. Brockway.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Pleasant room, near Columbia, all improvements. $4. Apt. 3.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large, light, attractive rooms; modern elevator apartment. Apartment 4B.

122ND, 12 WEST.—Three sons in France, have furnished floor, three rooms and bath, to let, improvements; private family.

123D, 76 WEST.—Immaculate, large rooms; private bath; electricity; kitchenette privileges; references.

147TH, 606 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, well furnished room; refined, private house; conveniences.

148TH ST., 431, (Convent Av.)—Three, four rooms; furnished, unfurnished; private house.

152D, 479 WEST.—Pleasant outside room; conveniences; private family; gentleman; reference. Winsor.

156TH, 415 WEST. — Private house, small floor, two rooms and alcove; all conveniences; family of only two adults; near "L," subway, and buses; exceptionally clean; moderate rent.

BROADWAY, 3,525.—Nice room; high-class elevator house; private family; reasonable. W. Z.

CENTRAL PARK, 80's.—Room with, without private bath; 11th floor. Schuyler 5300. Blanchard.

EDGECOMBE AV., 180.—Two furnished rooms, private family, connecting or separate. Epstein.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90, (Cor. 119th St.) —Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences. Apt. 3A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 111th St.—Front, outside, handsomely furnished room or suite, $35, $60; immediate. Phone 3915 Cathedral, Apt. 3B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Large, well-furnished room facing Riverside Drive; high-class apartment house. 4570 Audubon, Apt. 6-B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, corner 104th St.—Hotel service; rooms $15-$25 weekly.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 608, (144th.)—Attractive, well-furnished, well-kept room. Apt. 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76, (Between 76th and 80th Sts.)—Beautiful rooms reasonable.

WEST END AV., 61, (80th-90th Sts.)—Large, beautiful rooms; run by Southern family.

WEST END AV., 826, (100th.)—Superior accommodations, with or without bath; gentlemen; breakfast.

WEST END AV., 864.—Handsomely furnished rooms; running water; adjoining baths.

Long Island.

TWO ROOMS, housekeeping privileges, refined family, private house, Far Rockaway, all improvements, from Sept. 15. Renard, Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway, 70th-71st Sts., New York.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—1-2 rooms, all improvements; high class; references.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

TWO QUIET, refined ladies desire large room and bath, overlooking garden or park, in quiet private house; rent not over $50 month. R 180 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

80TH, 58 EAST.—Parlor and bedroom suite, also large, small rooms; meals.

87TH, 50 EAST.—3 and 4 rooms, bath, electric lights; all improvements; $60 and $75.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent table; private house; telephone.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $12 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

LEXINGTON Av., 2342, (39th St.)—Students' residence; 2 vacancies. Tel. 9768 Mur. Hill.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive homelike, double, single rooms; good table; refined; references.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Single, double rooms, with board; references.

58TH ST., 41-43-45.
Elevator.
MADISON ARMS.

61ST, 154 EAST.—Rooms, with all conveniences; table guests. Tel. Plaza 1379.

70TH, 200 WEST, (opposite Sherman Square.)—Attractively furnished single rooms, running water; elevator; board. Hubbell.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large room; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; Winter reservations.

72D, 228 WEST.—Electricity, steam heat, elevator; table guests; subway express; references.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY, TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

73D, 302 WEST.—Attractive double rooms, private baths; small rooms; near Riverside.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms, private bath, switchboard, dining room open Sept. 1.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; electricity, homelike; excellent table; $12.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large room, good home table; refined house; table guests.

82D, 130 WEST. — Large room; electric lights; all accommodations; table guests accommodated; references.

87TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor, 2 rooms, bath; furnished, unfurnished; excellent board; telephone, electricity; convenient; Jewish house.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable large rooms, private baths; other rooms; references; table board.

94TH, (693 West End Av.)—Suite; also small rooms; private bath; automatic elevator; table guests; French spoken; references.

110TH, 50 WEST, (Apt. 10.)—Well furnished room, running water; gentlemen, couple.

120TH ST., 116 WEST.—Double front room; excellent Jewish table. Brody, Tel. Morningside 2125.

148TH, (414 Convent Av., near 148th St.)—Large and medium rooms.

140TH, 544 WEST.—Audubon; family hotel; bright room; good board. 2757 Audubon.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Large, cool room, running water; suitable for two. Payne.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.) — Rooms, suites, floors excellent table; Winter reservation; references.

WEST END AV., 818.—Private family, beautiful large room, bath; splendid table; references.

WEST END AV., 801, (74th St.)—Couple; one flight; meals, bath, $50; single, $10.

BOARD WANTED.

Board and two rooms, adjoining bath, for gentleman and wife on Washington Heights; will use all furniture if desired; permanent if suited; write particulars and price; highest references. C. W., 5,525 Broadway.

2 ADULTS and 4 children; please describe location and character of house and conveniences. Manhattan School, 111 East Houston St.

Young couple with two children and maid want first-class accommodations private home, near some park. Hall, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Brooklyn.

Wanted, by a family of four adults, in the vicinity of the Aqueduct Race Track, Woodhaven, Howard Beach, Broad Channel, furnished cottage or apartment or rooms with or without table board; references. Mrs. George Lee, 386 Franklin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 6764W Bedford.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of Highest Standard 20 Minutes' Delightful Sail N. Y. Fare 5c. Fifty Lovely Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables. Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$18 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

Attractive suburban home; has large, comfortable rooms, to rent, with board. 209 Park Hill Av., Park Hill-on-Hudson, Yonkers, N. Y.

Rockledge Manor Hotel and cottages, 134 Bruce Av., Yonkers; convenient location, refined clientele, moderate prices. Telephone 3344 Yonkers.

Home for invalids; healthiest section of Yonkers. Sunny Rest, 374 Palisades Av.

Pennsylvania.

Towanda, Penn.—Woodleigh, modern, refined, unique, beautiful hilly country, fine bathing and fishing, cottages and farm attached; owner trained nurse; good table; special prices to families or large parties; booklet. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, experienced, wishes position with reliable firm; best references furnished. R 134 Times.

CLERK, bank or brokerage house; bright young woman with experience. O 139 Times.

DESIGNER of ladies' dresses, French system, experienced, artistic, wishes position with first-class house. R 81 Times.

DOCTOR'S ASSISTANT.—Well educated, refined lady wishes position in doctor's office; some knowledge of bookkeeping; 10 months' hospital training. B 133 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, competent, excellent manager; highest references. Address 1,854 7th Av., Apartment 5A.

MASSEUSE, licensed, hospital training, desires patients; references. Houseman, 241 West 42d St. Tel. 7157 Bryant.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Young woman, fully qualified to undertake responsible position, open to offers above $45 in New York, Philadelphia or Washington; highest references; interview by appointment. Y 290 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly efficient, seeks connection, assistant to busy executive, downtown. T. K., 61 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, (21,) experienced, rapid; bookkeeping, office routine; $20. R., 263 West 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER, also dictaphone operator; six years' office experience; salary, $22. R 172 Times.

TYPIST, office assistant, desires good position; best references; salary $12. R 136 Times.

YOUNG LADY, 20, EXPERIENCED, DESIRES POSITION; GOOD HANDWRITING, KNOWLEDGE OF TYPING; BEST REFERENCES FROM PRESENT EMPLOYER. G. REISMAN, 800 EAST 168TH ST., BRONX.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper (32,) married, quick, accurate; thoroughly experienced, controlling accounts, income statements, balance sheets; can instruct, supervise, take full charge; references. W 362 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 132 Nassau St., Room 1221. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 upward; books opened, closed. Friedlander, Beekman 998.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 26, married, draft exempt, formerly head bookkeeper and cashier of large manufacturing concern, college man, bond security, unquestionable references, wishes position which is capable of growth, and where ability and character are considered assets; salary $25. Wiederhorn, 54 Lewis St.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, married, draft exempt, thoroughly experienced controlling accounts, ledgers, trial balances, capable, accurate, and excellent penman, seeks immediate position where conscientious effort will be appreciated; best references. Box A 635 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, capable draw trial balance; long experience; English, Italian correspondent, typewriter, highest references. K 422 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and CASHIER, 28, draft exempt, with experience in the restaurant and fur line, seeks position. R 122 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, draft exempt, capable taking charge, desires position; salary, $25. O 140 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, junior accountant; exempt; desires responsible connection with busy firm. W 620 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau, Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR, (35,) married, mechanic, wishes private; position; 7 years' experience; drives all high-class cars; excellent references; $35. Fedor, 414 East 70th. Rhinelander 2558.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; private family; best references. H. Vanzandt, 124 West 65th St.

CHAUFFEUR. — American, married, six years' experience, wishes private position. Garage, East 79th St.

CHAUFFEUR, expert driver high-class cars, last job 1918 Locomobile; references. 1,655 42d St., Brooklyn. Boro Park 3019.

CHEMIST.—Bach. Chem., M. A., single, draft exempt, 2 years' organic research, 1½ years factory experience, desires position in plant manufacturing organic chemicals; either in works or in research laboratory. R 148 Times.

COLLEGE STUDENT willing to work at anything from 5 P. M. on. Jack Sussman, 1581 Franklin Av., Bronx.

COMMANDER French Navy Reserve Force, honored with the Legion of Honor, age 56 years, having commanded for 23 years the Mail Steamers of France, desires to represent in France, preferably a large American steamship concern, or any American commerce. Captain Dupuy Fromy, care of French Consul, Bridge St., New York, N. Y.

CREDIT MANAGER desires to connect with a large concern requiring a man with 17 years' experience in commercial credits and collections; practice before courts; unexcelled references. Y 348 Times Annex.

CREDIT MANAGER desires to make a change; capable of handling large volume of correspondence; percentage of losses exceptionally small; highest-class credentials. R 127 Times.

EXPORT.—The opportunity is there; experienced young man, married, first-class connections and references, wants interview with well-established concern desiring to enter the Russian market; speaks six languages. Q 187 Times.

EXTRA position wanted after 4 P. M. Saturday, Sunday all day. R 117 Times.

GARDENER.—Position as superintendent of private estate; excellent references; married; no family; leaving present position because of employer's decease and closing of estate. Address N. B., Box 121, Fairhaven, N. J.

MACHINERY SALESMAN.—Acquainted machinery and shop equipment trade desires position in New York and surrounding territory or Connecticut; industrious, capable; draft exempt. Address advertiser 721 Marbridge Bldg., or phone Greeley 8811.

MANAGER of canning factory, draft exempt, 20 years' experience, with thorough commercial education, speaks fluently Spanish, desires similar position or as assistant in other manufacturing concern. Address E. Glunder, 904 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAN, 25, married, discharged from army, wishes position at anything; accustomed to responsible position. K 403 Times Downtown.

MAN, 40, mechanical training, executive experience, seeks position in essential war industry offering possibility of advancement. O 95 Times.

MAN, 38 years, would like connect with good concern in clerical, managerial capacity. M. Levinson, 256 East 52d.

MECHANICAL ELECTRICAL ENGINEER desires executive position; experienced superintending large manufacturing establishments; excellent recommendations. H 491 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—Successful pearl button salesman desires position with A-1 concern. 12 years personal acquaintance with the cutting and jobbing trade. L. G. 80 Times.

SALESMAN, five years' business experience, desires chance to travel on road. S. E. Ginsberg, 704 Park Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, high, reliable grade, used to large earnings, appreciate opportunity. K 410 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, experienced, accurate, neat; knowledge bookkeeping, general office routine; excellent references. salary $20. M 438 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, 8 years' experience literary, newspaper, institutional, business; expert stenographer, office manager; knowledge of French, German; excellent references; $30. S. P., 555 Broadway, Brooklyn.

SECRETARY desires position as assistant to busy official; experienced in both accounting and sales; capable handling large volume of correspondence; excellent references. B 128 Times.

STOREKEEPER, MATERIAL SUPERINTENDENT, &c.—Many years with largest American and British companies abroad; executive ability, full control, in and outside man; thoroughly practical, experienced; strong, healthy, 44, married; excellent recommendations; open Aug. 25; fluent Spanish and others; also tropics. K 469 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MAN, seven years' experience two Eastern railroads; familiar tariffs, classifications, claims, and traffic routine; all communications treated confidential. Y 388 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, exempt, 7 years' office experience, quick and accurate at figures, desires position, essential industry. K 476 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 26, university graduate, desires position teacher commercial subjects. W 392 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, college graduate, draft exempt, wishes position. Write Box 10, 1,515 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) clerical work; 2 years' experience. A. T., 336 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSOGRAPH OPERATORS. — POWERS ACCOUNTING MACHINE OPERATORS WANTED AT ONCE FOR ESSENTIAL WAR WORK. APPLY 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M., SATURDAYS TO 12, EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, GAS DEFENSE PLANT, L. I. C.

ATTENDANT on helpless, paralyzed lady wanted, capable of applying electric treatment and efficient massage; must be able to do plain cooking; state salary. Y 360 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, (WOMAN, 22 TO 45.) NEAT, QUICK, AND ACCURATE, TO POST LEDGERS, WANTED BY A LONG-ESTABLISHED CONCERN IN JERSEY CITY; EXPERIENCED PREFERRED, BUT A BRIGHT WOMAN, QUICK TO LEARN, WOULD BE CONSIDERED; STATE IN HANDWRITING AGE, RACE, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. Y 377 TIMES ANNEX.

BILL CLERK.—Must be quick and accurate at figures, $12 per week and meals. Apply between 1 and 8 P. M. today at 600 West 50th St.

BILLING CLERK. Underwood machine; state experience and salary expected. A 599 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-LEDGER CLERK. — YOUNG LADY WANTED BY CORPORATION IN NEIGHBORHOOD OF GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT. THEY HAVE EXPERIENCE, WRITE PLAIN, LEGIBLE HAND, AND BE QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES; SALARY FROM $15-$20 ACCORDING TO ABILITY. 57 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable and competent woman to operate complete set of double-entry books with hardware manufacturing company located in the Bronx; salary commensurate with ability. Write, giving experience and other details. American Brass Forging Co., 168 Southern Boulevard.

BOOKKEEPER for large oil corporation, quick and accurate at posting, familiar with controlling accounts and trial balances; application in own handwriting, giving experience and salary expected. A 616 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wholesale hardware house requires immediately experienced double entry bookkeeper; permanent position, good salary; state references and salary expected. A 585 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady who understands double entry bookkeeping. Address in own handwriting, stating nationality, age, references, and salary expected. K 487 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Must have at least two years' double-entry experience; salary depending upon experience. Phone Spring 6924 for interview.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Must be experienced in modern methods; state age, experience, and salary wanted. K 468 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, competent; one with knowledge of stenography preferred; only experienced need apply; state age, experience, and salary. R 102 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER, experienced, office adjacent to New York; state experience, age, and salary. C. P. A., H 574 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER in insurance broker's office, Christian firm; blotters and ledgers only; give experience, reference, salary expected. A 504 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in flour business preferred, also can take care of correspondence. A 613 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Assistant; one familiar with office work. E. M. Schwarz, East End Av. and 81st St.

CASHIERS,
WITH TUBEROOM EXPERIENCE, AT WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

CLERK.—One who is familiar with figures, for bank work, stenographer preferred. A 632 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT wanted in insurance broker's office, knowledge of typewriting; state experience and salary. K 30, A 641 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR in advertising department of daily newspaper; one who has had experience in collecting small accounts; salary $12 and commission; state age, experience. Y 335 Times Annex.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.
Must be rapid and accurate; $15 to start; good opportunity for advancement.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR for large manufacturing concern familiar with payrolls and statistics; state experience, age, and salary expected. Y 380 Times Annex.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, by a large concern; advancement according to ability; salary to start $15 weekly; state age, nationality, and experience. O 98 Times.

DESIGNER ON SILK WAISTS; GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR QUICK, SNAPPY DESIGNER ON SILK WAISTS; BEST HOURS IN CITY; GOOD PAY. PERMANENT POSITION. APPLY QUICK. HENRY COHEN & CO., 31 WEST 27TH ST.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.
Permanent position, $15 to $18; only capable and experienced operator considered. Address, stating age and experience, A. H. C., 463 West St., N. Y. City.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Competent, experienced; good salary. Room 8, 196 Water St.

FILE CLERK.—AMBITIOUS YOUNG LADY WITH KNOWLEDGE OF TYPEWRITER CAN OBTAIN SPLENDID POSITION BY CALLING IN PERSON SATURDAY OR MONDAY MORNING. JOHN F. JELKE CO., 80 WARREN ST.

FILE CLERKS,
bright, who have had some experience in filing letters, cards, &c., in office of large manufacturing concern; $9 start; state full particulars. C. S., 287 Times.

GIRLS.
We need girls, (not under 18 years,) who have a knowledge of chemistry or physics,
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES PREFERRED,
to work in shop making scientific apparatus for Government use; we pay beginners 25 cents per hour; those who show ability are raised within 60 days and earn from
$15 TO $18 PER WEEK OF 48 HOURS.
HALF DAY SATURDAY.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St. Six blocks south of 14th St.

GIRLS.—A LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL BRIGHT, ACTIVE GIRLS FOR SAMPLE CARD WORK; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY; SALARY $9 PER WEEK TO START. ADDRESS BOX 12, STATION V, N. Y.

GIRL, white, for general housework; sleep out; $30 a month. Stevens, 21 Bennett Av., (near Broadway and 181st St.,) Apartment 45, St. Nicholas 9062.

GIRLS, labelling experience unnecessary, at topping and labeling; steady position. Call 8:30, Aubrey Sisters, Inc., 104 East 25th.

GIRL, white, general housework, two adults, two children; sleep in; also good nurse-girl, middle-aged woman preferred. Call Audubon 545.

GOVERNESS.—Nursery governess, with hospital experience; French-English; thoroughly competent, aged 30-35; take charge of three children, ages 3, 5, 7; highest salary paid; reference required. Call between 11-1, sixth floor, 194 East 80th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GRAMMAR AND
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.
Young women, neat, courteous, attentive, industrious, and honest can secure positions with one of the oldest retail houses on 5th Av.; apply by letter, giving, full particulars in regard to training, experience, and expectations. K 451 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted; a working housekeeper in country home for girls. Y 367 Times Annex.

LEDGER CLERK wanted in wholesale silk house; good writer; must be accurate; good chance for advancement; state age, nationality, reference, and salary desired. B 110 Times.

LETTERER
On photographs and drawing.
Steady position with good pay.
Splendid opportunity for a young woman to advance herself.
Apply
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av.,
Elisabeth, N. J.

MAID, white, general housework. Apply Mrs. W. R. Koehler, 344 West 72d.

NURSE OR MOTHER'S HELPER.—Wanted immediately, good nurse or mother's helper, care for three children, eldest 7 years, youngest 3 years. Phone Bayside 2900 Extension.

OFFICE ASSISTANT IN A LARGE DOWNTOWN WHOLESALE PAPER HOUSE; SALARY TO COMMENCE $15; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. ADDRESS, STATING EXPERIENCE, &c., MILLER & WRIGHT PAPER CO., 65 DUANE ST., NEW YORK.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS, several young ladies, must be good writers, quick and accurate at figures; state experience and salary desired Address "Wholesale," Box 172 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Girl, intelligent, with good handwriting. Queen Costume, 149 West 36th St.

OFFICE GIRL for filing and general clerical work; chance for advancement for bright, willing girl. A. Stein & Co., 104 5th Av.

OFFICE GIRL; must have high school education. J 669 Times Harlem.

OPERATOR for Ellis bookkeeping machine, thoroughly familiar with ledger work; must be rapid and accurate; state salary and experience. Address Brooklyn Manufacturing Concern, Y 337 Times Annex.

OPERATOR wanted, experienced on ladies' silk underwear. Apply at A. Rothkrug, 423 Broome St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Young lady, to act in capacity of private secretary; must be competent stenographer and reliable at figures. S. H., Box 160 Times. "Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 14."

SALESLADY.—Refined young woman; unusual chance; silks specialties; strictly high-class, dignified position; experience unnecessary; $35 $50 week, salary, commission. Tiffany, 2328, 15 Park Row.

SALESLADY, experienced on corsets; steady position; good salary. I. Berger, 2 Clinton St.

SALESLADIES, $2 day extra Saturday's; call today. weisbecker, 268-270 West 125th.

SALESWOMEN
FOR CHINA AND GLASSWARE AND HOUSEFURNISHINGS, AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

STATISTICIAN and typist, also an experienced stenographer for steamship office, permanent positions; good opportunities. K 444 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND BILL CLERK IN MACHINERY HOUSE, HIGH CLASS; GOOD PAY. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. H. W. COTTON, INC., 34 35TH ST., BROOKLYN.

STENOGRAPHERS.
We need a number of competent, well educated young women for permanent positions with large electrical corporations. Address, stating age, experience and salary desired, A. H C., 463 West St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY. — High school graduate; 3 years' experience; good personality and address essential; permanent position; good salary; unlimited future; call immediately. Telephone Murray Hill 5774, or 21 East 40th, Scientific Ear Phone Co., Inc.

STENOGRAPHER. — Neat, intelligent young lady for contractor's office in vicinity of Grand Central Terminal; permanent position to right party. Address, own handwriting, giving experience, religion, age, salary, &c., B 102 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced and competent; pleasant surroundings. A 633 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — ONE WITH EXPERIENCE; SALARY $15-$17; HOURS 9 TO 5, SATURDAYS 1 O'CLOCK; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY PERSONNEL, UNION SYSTEM ELECTRIC, 640 WEST 43D ST.

STENOGRAPHER. — Excellent opportunity for a rapid and accurate stenographer and typist with large export house; export experience preferred, but not essential; salary to start $16. Rojas, Randall & Co., 26 Beaver St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted immediately, must be accurate and acquainted with export details; good opportunity for advancement; salary according to qualifications. Apply 54 Bushwick Pl., near Johnson Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHERS.
We require 3 bright stenographers in our credit and sales department; some experience desired; salary, $10 start, advancement when proficient; in replying state full particulars. A. Z., 286 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, quick and accurate, in export department of large cotton goods house; apply in own handwriting; state experience and salary desired. A 610 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Advertising agency requires young lady stenographer; good, permanent place; salary $18. Apply by letter, stating full particulars, to I. C., Suite 1106, 95 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHERS, (4,) wanted for work in Washington, D. C.; salary $100 a month. Apply between 12 and 2 Saturday, American Social Hygiene Association, 105 West 40th St., City.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, one accustomed to considerable dictation, for factory office in Hoboken. Write, stating age, experience, and salary expected, A 600 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter for general office work, living east side, north of 59th St.; permanent position; references required. Philbrick, 97th St. and

Situation Wanted advertisements for insertion in The New York Times may be left at any branch office of the American District Telegraph Company at office rates.

HELP WANTED—Male.

PHARMACIST, registered, to take full charge of downtown store; give particulars, references, &c.; applications will be treated strictly confidential. K 434 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—We have openings for two men who can sell a specialty of the highest grade to the medical profession; if you have had experience in this field and want to develop a future of unusual value for yourself, write us, giving particulars regarding your present occupation and past experience; our salesmen are placed on a liberal commission basis and we have now two excellent territories open; men over thirty years of age preferred. Y 360 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—LARGE HOTEL SUPPLY H. SE HAS OPENING FOR FIRST-CLASS CHINA AND GLASS SALESMEN; ALSO SALESMEN FOR HOUSE-FURNISHINGS, CALLING ON HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, RAILROADS, AND STEAMSHIPS; SALARY AND COMMISSION. ADDRESS, WITH FULL PARTICULARS, HOTEL SUPPLY HOUSE, BOX L. L., 375 TIMES.

SALESMAN to sell U. S. patent ink as a side line to wholesale and retail stationers, railroads, and hotels; a superior all-American product; price and quality eliminate competition; a hustler can earn attractive commissions; state territory now working in reply. O 52 Times.

SALESMAN, (heating,) wanted; first-class man, with ability to handle high-grade local territory proposition, for prominent concern. See Mr. Bachler, Room 204, 101 Park Av., between 12 M. and 1 P. M. Salary and commission.

SALESMEN.—High-grade salesmen, familiar with hotel trade in New York, sell grocories; excellent opportunity; permanent connection; salary basis. Address Box K 448 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted to sell on commission basis linseed and other oils, driers, varnishes, &c. Y 321 Times Annex.

SALESMAN to sell mercantile agency service; salary and commission basis. K 436 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN on hand embroidery; good opportunity for a competent person; good commission. 709 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY TO EXECUTIVE.
Young man wanted; must be stenographer; good opportunity for advancement; answer, stating age, past position if any, and salary expected to start. A 620 Times Downtown.

SHOE SALESMAN, experienced, wanted; one capable of managing store. Apply Hurley Shoe Co., 215 Broadway.

SHIPFITTERS, EXPERIENCED, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS, FOR WORK ON LARGE STEEL STEAMERS BUILDING FOR THE EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION. APPLY TO GROTON IRON WORKS, NEW LONDON, CONN.

SHIPPING CLERK.—MUST UNDERSTAND MARKING, PACKING, COUNTING STOCK FOR WHOLESALE HOSIERY HOUSE; A1 REFERENCES AND BOND REQUIRED. REPLY, STATING SALARY AND QUALIFICATIONS, A 619 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SHIPPING CLERK CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF SMALL SHIPPING DEPARTMENT; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. NATIONAL COAT PAD MANUFACTURING CO., 155 WOOSTER ST., NEW YORK CITY.

SHIPPING CLERK and stock room man; high-class positions awaiting ambitious applicants with good credentials. Apply early Saturday or Monday morning, or between 12 and 1 noon, John F. Jelke Co., 83 Warren St.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced only, in large manufacturing business; must have deferred military classification; state age, salary expected, and experience in full. H 561 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted, fully requainted with export work; unusual opportunity for right party. K 447 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted for high-class tailoring establishment. W 284 Times.

SOLICITOR.—Wanted, an experienced solicitor for work in Bleaching, Dyeing, and finishing of cotton and silk fabrics, acquainted with New York, Boston, and Phil delphia converting houses; only a man in good standing and of exceptional habits and character, with health and ambition. Address, stating qualifications, experience, and salary, Y 266 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHERS,
OFFICE CLERKS,
STOCK CLERKS
wanted by large automobile manufacturer; accurate, neat appearance; splendid opportunity; state draft status, experience, salary expected, and religion. Address Box A 483 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; competent male stenographer who can develop into correspondent; permanent position with splendid future; state age, experience, and salary expected. A 638 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with general office experience with steamship department of large oil company; excellent chance for right party. Reply, stating qualifications and salary expected. A 625 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by airplane school; accuracy absolutely essential; excellent opportunity for young man of ambition; give age, education, experience, and references. B 124 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, high-grade Remington operator; give age, education, experience, nativity, reference, and salary. Address Box 375 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge of bookkeeping; good chance for advancement; state to start, and experience, age. R 166 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Young man, 18, bright beginner. Apply R. B. Laffay, 217 West 64th St.

STOCKROOM KEEPER.—Young man for $15 weekly; state age, experience, and nationality. T. K., 138 Times Downtown.

SUBSCRIPTION SOLICITOR wanted for high-class financial publication; strictly commission basis; excellent leads furnished. Address D. T., Box A 500 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD ASSEMBLERS, on light and power board; experience necessary; steady work; good pay. Sprague Electric, 526 West 35th St.

TECHNICAL MAN WANTED.

MAN OF TECHNICAL OR ENGINEERING EDUCATION AND HAVING EXPERIENCE PREFERABLY ALONG CHEMICAL LINES IS REQUIRED TO HANDLE EMPLOYMENT OF TECHNICAL FORCE FOR A LARGE CONCERN MANUFACTURING EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICALS.

WRITE BOX 989,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

TECHNICAL MAN OR DRAFTSMAN; must know machine parts; splendid opportunity for young man.

Hollerith machine operators; only experienced men need apply.

STANDARD SHIPBUILDING CORP., SHOOTERS ISLAND, STATEN ISLAND.

TEST MEN.

We need men familiar with electricity to test the apparatus we are building for the Government; work is interesting and offers an opportunity for advancement to capable men.

SPERRY GYROSCOPE CO.,
MANHATTAN BRIDGE PLAZA,
BROOKLYN.

HELP WANTED—Male.

THE
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.
OF
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
REQUIRE THE FOLLOWING:
TOOLMAKERS,
RECEIVING CLERK.
Must be high-class man who has had charge of receiving room where machine and wood shop material are handled; this is a real job for a real man.
TURRET LATHE
OPERATORS.
J. & L. OPERATORS,
who can set up their own work from blueprints.
SCREW MACHINE HANDS.
NIGHT AND DAY SHIFT.
10% extra for night work.
MUST BE CITIZENS.
APPLY AT ONCE.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS FOR STEADY EMPLOYMENT WITH UP-TO-DATE WAGES, WANTED AT ONCE; APPLICATIONS OF ONLY FIRST-RATE MEN CAN BE FILED IN PERSON ONLY. EISEMANN MAGNETO CO., 68 33D ST., BROOKLYN, 4TH FLOOR.

TOOL AND GAUGE MAKERS.
On jigs, fixtures and gauge work; also first-class machinists. Slocum Avram & Slocum Laboratories, Inc., 531 West 21st.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS, FIRST-CLASS LATHE, SHAPER, PLANER, MILLING MACHINE AND GRINDER OPERATORS EXPERIENCED ON TOOL WORK; GUARANTEE STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 1,395, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

TOOL CRIB.
Young man to take charge of tool crib, must be well recommended; steady position; 48 hour week. Slocum, Avram & Slocum Laboratories, Inc., 531 West 21st St.

WANTED,
STATION MEN AND TRAINMEN,
AGES 21 TO 55,
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS,
INTERBOROUGH RAPID
TRANSIT CO.
APPLY
ROOM 1233, 165 BROADWAY,
9 A. M. TO 5 P. M., DAILY,
EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WE
WANT
WAR
WORKERS.
HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO HELP YOUR COUNTRY. WE WANT MEN WHO ARE NOT ALREADY ENGAGED ON GOVERNMENT WORK AND CAN FILL ONE OF THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS:
MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.
MACHINIST.
TOOL DESIGNERS.
TOOL DRAFTSMEN.
SWITCHBOARD WIREMEN.
Must be able to read blueprints and do good soldering.
STOCK SELECTORS.
JUNIOR MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
TOOL MAKERS.
PORTER.
COST ANALYZERS, (must read blueprints.)
EMPLOYMENT DEPT. OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th St.

WOODWORKING MACHINE HANDS wanted; good pay; excellent working conditions; Government work. Lang Products Co.

YOUNG MEN. — Opportunity to learn a good trade, electrical wiring and testing; positions are permanent; good salaries to start; advancement according to ability; men of sixteen years or over are eligible. Apply by mail. L 340 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN,
must be 16 years of age, for mail and messenger service; excellent opportunity for advancement in electrical business; salary to start, $9.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN, about 30 years of age, for position in Washington, D. C., requiring initiative, originality, and executive ability. Apply between 12 and 2 Saturday, American Social Hygiene Association, 105 West 40th St., City.

YOUNG MEN,
STATION MEN AND TRAINMEN,
AGES 21 TO 55,
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS,
INTERBOROUGH RAPID
TRANSIT CO.
APPLY
ROOM 1233, 165 BROADWAY,
9 A. M. TO 5 P. M., DAILY,
EXCEPT SUNDAY.

YOUNG MEN to start in a bank; advancement assured. A 631 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 15 or 16, for messenger and general office work in airplane school; should have had one year in airplane school and should be able to do typewriting; very good opportunity; give references. B 123 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 21, for multigraphing and general office work in Washington, D. C.; $1,000 a year. Apply between 12 and 2 Saturday, American Social Hygiene Association, 105 West 40th St.

YOUNG MAN, 18, helper house departments; inside, light work. H 531 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, 15-18 years, to assist in custom house work. H 505 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted with experience on Elliott-Fisher billing machine. B 88 Times.

Instruction.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway at 72d St.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 35 which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

HIGH ranking officer wishes find somebody for daily conversation with purpose improving his English; references required. R 144 Times.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

APPERSON 1917 Chummy Roadster; exceptional bargain. Behrman Motors, 1,746 Broadway. 3727 Circle.

BRISCOE 1917 Chummy Roadster; very cheap. Behrman Motors, 1,746 Broadway. 3727 Circle.

BUICK ROADSTER for sale, 1917 Light Six; 1917 Light six Buick Touring; 1917 Hupmobile, seven-passenger; will sell right. Charles Clapper, Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 745.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Black, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor. Beautiful condition. Wallace, 286 West 58th.

BUICK.—Sell my 1917 Little Six Roadster; complete and perfect every way. Miss Donnelly, Riverside Av., Amityville, L. I.

BUICK 1917 light 6, five-passenger. Behrman Motors, 1,746 Broadway. 3727 Circle.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINES.

1917, Model 55. Repainted dark maroon, black trim.
1917, Model 55. Repainted deep Brewster green; special upholstery.
1917, Model 55. Repainted dark blue, wire wheels.
Overhauled in Cadillac shops. All metal parts renickeled. Entire car repainted, renovated throughout. Equipment complete, including extra tire. Ready for immediate use.
DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., 536 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
Used Car Department. Mul. 3240.

CADILLAC EIGHT, 1917, seven-passenger; locomobile; perfect condition; a real bargain. Chandler Agency, 205 So. Broadway, Yonkers. Phone 3861 Yonkers.

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CADILLAC.—New 7 passenger sedan body for sale; bargain. Dunham Sales Co., 407 South Broadway, Yonkers.

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CADILLAC 1918 SUBURBAN, 10 miles. 257 WEST 60th ST. Columbus 5078.

CHANDLER CHUMMY ROADSTER; overhauled and repainted; equipped with five new tires; slip covers; guar. mated same as new car; will accept any make car in good condition, as part payment. Chandler Agency, 205 So. Broadway, Yonkers. Phone 3861 Yonkers.

CHEVROLET, 1918, 5 cylinder, 7-passenger touring.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., (BROOKLYN BRANCH,)
172 Malbone St., Brooklyn,
near Bedford Av. Phone Flatbush 8384.

DAVIS chummy roadster; mechanically perfect; good paint; good rubber. 1,777 Broadway, Room 204. Circle 5713.

DE DION-BOUTON SEDAN.
Most beautiful car in city; can't be told from new; special built Brewster body; Westinghouse electric starter and lights; six Rudge-Whitmore wire wheels; condition guaranteed. International Automobile Exchange, 150 West 58th St.

DETROIT ELECTRIC.—46 cells, 15 plates in each; excellent condition; price, $850. Phone Honan, Mad. Sq. 9781.

DODGE BROTHERS Sedan; has been gone over in our shop; driven 5,000 miles. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4000.

DODGE Brothers coupe; has been gone over in our shop; driven 4,500 miles. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4000.

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DODGE Touring Car.—Run 3,500 miles. City Island 280.

Dodge 1918 Touring. Victoria Top. Wire Wheels. Wallace, 286 West 58th.

F. I. A. T.
LATEST IMPORTATION.
4-passenger touring, "30" Fleetwood body, Victoria top, slip covers, Westinghouse shock absorbers, tonneau windshield, extra tires, tools, &c.; guaranteed absolutely perfect; the handsomest car of its kind in America.
BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

FORD, 1917, 83" touring; demount. bio rims, tire covers; $150 worth of equipment; mileage 6,500; paint, motor, tires fine condition; no dealers; no commission. H 519 Times Downtown.

FORD coupelet; demountable rims and extras; fine running condition; like new; bargain price; must be seen to appreciate. 171 East 122d St. No phone.

FORD taxicabs; also Packard-18, all in good condition. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4000.

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HUDSON TOURING, $290.
Electric starter, electric lights; 5 passengers; 4 cylinders; excellent condition. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

HUDSON touring, sport model, late 1917; cannot be told from new; a bargain for some one. 1,204 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HUDSON 1917 LIMOUSINE.
10 West 60th St. Columbus 5078.

HUPMOBILE, Model K, in A1 mechanical condition; has been run less than 13,000 miles; three new tires and complete new electrical equipment, slip covers, two extra rims, &c.; first offer above $400 cash takes. O 108 Times.

JORDAN 1918 touring, five wire wheels, excellent condition; beautiful appearance; reasonable. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4048.

LANCIA SEDAN. LIKE NEW.
BARGAIN. 236 WEST 59TH ST.

LEXINGTON sed n; 4 new tires, extra jiffy curtains, extra shoe and tubes; price $900. Phone 1095M-Prospect or K 424 Times Downtown.

LOCOMOBILE, 6-cylinder, 48 H. P., 1912; self-starter, electric lighting, touring body; excellent condition; price $500. Owner, Room 412, 25 Broad St.

McFARLAN late model sedan; new paint; good rubber; mechanically perfect. 1,777 Broadway, Room 204. Circle 5713.

MARMON, 1917, seven-passenger, touring car; factory guarantee. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 41, 1916, seating 7; Bosch starter, wire wheels, fine tires; A1 condition. Post Office Box 24, Rosehaupt, Staten Island.

MARMON, 1917, four-passenger, Club roadster; factory guarantee. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1916 chassis, new French sedan body; factory guarantee. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 Sedan; condition perfect throughout; extras. Phone Circle 5602; no dealers.

MARMON 1917 touring car, seating 7; special bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 B'way.

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MERCER race roadster, classy little car and in good mechanical condition, 32x4 tires, all good; must sell immediately; bargain for $585; no less. 1,826 Webster Av., near 176th, Bronx.

MITCHELL 7-passenger touring, 1918 model, brand new and unused, for sale at discount; immediate delivery. G 154 Times.

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1917 Cloverleaf, 8 cylinder.
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BENNETT QUITS RACE IN FAVOR OF LEWIS

Will Run for Lieutenant Governor in Hopes of Beating Whitman and Schoeneck.

MANY WITHDRAWALS FILED

Republicans Make Partial Peace in 21st District—Burt J. Humphrey Gives Up Court Aspirations.

Ex-State Senator William M. Bennett announced last night that he had withdrawn from the Republican primary contest for the nomination for Governor, but that he would be a candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor against Edward Schoeneck, Governor Whitman's running mate for renomination, Seth J. T. Bush, who was on the Bennett ticket as a candidate for that office, having also withdrawn. In a statement attacking the Governor Mr. Bennett said he had decided to withdraw and support Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, the only other anti-Whitman candidate, so as not to split the Whitman opposition.

"I have been of the opinion for a long time, and still am of the opinion, that it would be a good thing for the Republican Party if Governor Whitman were defeated for renomination," said Mr. Bennett. "He has ripped up all the departments of the State and changed them around without any benefit to the efficiency of the State Government. He has degraded the Department of Agriculture into a bureau in the Department of Farms and Markets, and in filling the positions calling for expert agricultural knowledge he has selected Wall Street bankers and brokers and labor men instead of expert farmers.

"He has degraded the State Organization by making the Chairman a mere clerk in one of the back rooms of the Executive suite at Albany, and he has rendered the organization subservient to him by putting most of the district leaders on the State payroll in order to further his personal ambitions. I had hoped for a long time that some man of ability and independence, like Judge Cropsey or ex-Senator Harvey D. Hinman, might enter the primary against Governor Whitman. I was also the first to urge upon Colonel Roosevelt that it was his duty to enter the race. This, unfortunately, could not be brought about, and we now have a state of affairs where there are two anti-Whitman candidates in the field.

"I have been prevented from making the extended campaign throughout the State which I had intended; nevertheless, I feel sure that with a vigorous campaign in this city for the next two weeks, I could poll the larger proportion of the independent vote in the party. Mr. Lewis, however, has the support of part of the organization vote, and there is danger that, with this division of the vote, Mr. Whitman may be nominated. The contest has become very acrimonious and is liable to result in bitter feeling after the primary. I desire to see the Republican Party successful this Fall in the Congress and State elections, and for that reason, in order to promote the interest and welfare of the Republican Party and realizing that Mr. Whitman cannot be defeated at the primary with two anti-Whitman candidates in the field, I have decided to withdraw from the race for Governor and support Mr. Lewis.

Fight on Schoeneck.

"My declination will be filed at Albany this afternoon. At the same time there will be filed the declination of Seth J. T. Bush, candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Bush is of the opinion that on account of the action of Lieutenant Governor Schoeneck in appearing before the Federal Grand Jury at Syracuse and procuring the release of the managing clerk in his office who had been indicted with sedition, there should be opposed to Schoeneck for Lieutenant Governor a candidate as to whose loyalty there can be no question. Mr. Bush thinks that the candidate for Lieutenant Governor who would succeed the Governor in case of his death should be above suspicion and regards the fact that Governor Whitman has been called upon by Schoeneck to give Schoeneck a certificate of loyalty of itself justifies the suspicion that the charges made against Lieutenant Governor Schoeneck some time ago are well founded, or at least sufficient to disqualify Schoeneck as a candidate. Mr. Bush's first inclination, therefore, was to stay in the race, but for business reasons he finds it necessary to retire. Mr. Bush, however, feels that in view of the seriousness of this issue my name should be substituted in his place.

"The committee to fill vacancies mentioned in Mr. Bush's designating petition also has unanimously requested me to allow them to substitute my name in place of Mr. Bush's as a candidate in the Republican primary for nomination for Lieutenant Governor. I have given them my consent and the necessary designation will be filed at Albany on Monday. I therefore shall be a candidate on primary day, Sept. 3, for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor. My name will take the place on the ballot now held by Mr. Bush, that is, second place."

Attorney General Lewis would make no comment last night on Mr Bennett's statement.

Yesterday, being the last day for filing declinations, a number of prospective primary fights in both the Republican and Democratic organizations were smoothed out by contesting candidates withdrawing. The most important of these in New York County was in the Twenty-first Congressional District, where six candidates had announced their intention to run in the Republican primary. An agreement was reached last night whereby his two most formidable opponents, Martin C. Ansorge and ex-Sheriff Max S. Greifenhagen, withdrew in favor of John A. Bolles, former Alderman, who was defeated at the special Congressional election last Spring by his Democratic opponent Jerome F. Donovan. The other candidates are A. B. Humphreys, Melville A. Hays, and the Rev. Reverdy C. Ranson.

Ends Two Conflicts.

Mr. Ansorge led the way for an agreement by writing a letter to Chairman Koenig of the County Committee announcing his withdrawal in the interest of party harmony. The patching up of the conflict in this district also ended the Republican difficulties in the Twentieth Senatorial District, which is a part of the Twenty-first Congressional District. A contest there had developed between Ward V. Talbott, backed by the Collin H. Woodward faction, and Assemblyman Harold C. Mitchell, the candidate of the faction led by Moses H. McKee. Talbott withdrew as a candidate for the State Senate in favor of Mitchell. Woodward thus obtained Bolles as a Congressional candidate and McKee obtained the State Senatorship for Mitchell.

Another withdrawal that came as a surprise was that of County Judge Burt Jay Humphrey of Queens, candidate for the nomination for Supreme Court Justice at the Democratic primaries against Borough President Maurice E. Connolly, the organization choice. The withdrawal of Humphrey was brought about by Edwin S. Harris, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Alfred E. Smith, Democratic candidate for Governor. After a conference between Judge Humphrey, Chairman Harris, and Mr. Smith, Mr. Humphrey issued a statement in which he said:

Duty to President Wilson.

"Feeling that the solemn duty of supporting President Wilson in his defense of democracy by electing a Democratic Governor and the entire Democratic ticket in this State by the biggest majority ever recorded was the most essential duty to my party, and yielding to the request of State Chairman Edwin S. Harris and the head of the Democratic ticket, Alfred E. Smith, I have consented to withdraw as stated. Both of these men pointed out to me that it was my duty, if possible, to avoid any conflict this Fall that would in any manner impair the success of the State ticket. This course I have decided to adopt after a conference with the Lawyers' Committee furthering my candidacy."

Connolly still has a rival in George J. S. Dowling of Brooklyn, who is making a fight against the organization, and who now expects that some of the Humphrey strength will go to him.

George W. Martin, the designee of the Democrats for Congress in the Tenth District of Kings, declined the designation, and it is believed that Reuben W. Haskell, the present Republican Representative in the district, also designated by the Republicans for renomination, will be indorsed by the Democrats. There is a large Socialist vote in this district, two of the three Assembly districts comprising the Congressional district being represented by Socialist Assemblymen. The district is largely in the Brownsville and upper Bushwick regions of Brooklyn, where the Socialist vote predominates.

Declinations filed with the Board of Election last night included Reuben L. Haskell, candidate from the Tenth Congressional District, who was designated by both Democrats and Republicans, who declined the Democratic indorsement, and Francis X. Carmody, who was designated by the Democrats as a candidate for County Judge of Kings County.

There were approximately forty declinations in County Committeemen in Manhattan and the Bronx, the declinations for the most part being Republicans.

SCHOENECK CALLS ON T. R.

Went to Tell His Side of the Tolishus Incident.

Lieut. Gov. Edward S. Schoeneck, who is a candidate for renomination, conferred yesterday with Colonel Roosevelt at the Hotel Langdon. Accompanied by Representative W. W. Cocks, Governor Whitman's campaign manager, the Lieutenant Governor called upon Mr. Roosevelt in order to tell his side of the Tolishus incident. The Lieutenant Governor has been attacked because he defended Tolishus, an employe of his law firm in Syracuse, who had been accused of uttering unpatriotic sentiments.

Mr. Schoeneck also talked with Republican State Chairman George A. Glynn and several local leaders, and announced afterward that he intended to make a spirited pre-primary campaign throughout the State. He is being opposed by former State Senator Seth G. Heacock of Ilion, but there is no candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Lewis ticket. In view of William M. Bennett's announcement that he will be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor and support Attorney General Lewis for Governor, it is regarded as likely that the Lewis people will indorse Bennett.

SUPPORTS FORD CANDIDACY.

Ex-Gov. Ferris, Refusing to Run for Senate, Indorses Manufacturer.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 16.—Ex-Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris said today he would not run for United States Senator himself and gave out a vigorous indorsement of the candidacy of Henry Ford. A movement to make Mr. Ferris a candidate was started at a meeting of Western Michigan Democrats, with a sprinkling of Republicans, at Grand Rapids early this week.

"I've had enough of politics and I will not be a candidate for Senator unless things change very much between now and election," said Mr. Ferris. "Under no circumstances I am for Henry Ford, first, last, and all the time. I think that Mr. Ford in the Senate would be a change for the better. In Congress now there are mostly lawyers, one or two schoolmasters, with possibly a few other professions represented.

"Mr. Ford is of an entirely different type. His presence in that body would be refreshing. When the big problems following the war are considered they will have to be handled properly by an able representation of Americans. Mr. Ford is generous and understands the laborer, and labor will have to be reckoned with after the war. Mr. Ford's presence then will be a tower of strength. Mr Ford is a builder."

CATHOLICS LIFT MEAT BAN.

Soldiers and Sailors Required to Abstain Only on Good Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The War Department announced today that all Catholics in the army and navy would be relieved from the obligation of abstaining from flesh meats on all Fridays that they are in the army, with the sole exception of Good Friday. The announcement took the form of this statement to the Catholic Chaplains of the army and navy:

Ordinariate, 142 East Twenty-ninth Street, New York.

In order that all doubt as to the obligation of abstinence on Fridays might be removed from the minds of the Catholic soldiers and sailors of the United States forces, it is requested that the following announcement be brought to the attention of those whom it may concern:

All Catholics in the army and navy of the United States, whether serving in America or abroad, are dispensed, as long as they remain in military service, from the obligation of abstaining from flesh meats on all Fridays throughout the year, with the sole exception of Good Friday.

Catholic nurses also are dispensed.

(Signed.) PATRICK J. HAYES,
Catholic Chaplain Bishop.
Joseph P. Dineen, Secretary.

SAYS HEARST PAPER BELITTLED FRANCE

Attorney General Lewis Quotes Editorial Against Her Claim to Alsace-Lorraine.

AFTER WE DECLARED WAR

Publication in Deutsches Journal, Lewis Says, Sought to Influence Public in Germany's Favor.

How one of the Hearst newspapers, two months after the United States entered the war, had sought to influence public opinion in favor of German peace demands by belittling the claims of France upon Alsace-Lorraine, was revealed yesterday by Attorney General Lewis. Mr. Lewis also announced that he would begin his speaking campaign in the district club house of Samuel S. Koenig, Republican County Chairman, next Wednesday night. Mr. Lewis's statement regarding Hearst is as follows:

"Mr. Lippmann, the chief editor of The Voice of Alsace-Lorraine, has brought to my attention the closing paragraph of an editorial contained in Hearst's Deutsches Journal of June 6, 1917, a date subsequent to the declaration of war by America upon Germany, which was an editorial commenting on Premier Ribot in the Chamber of Deputies, referring to Alsace-Lorraine. This is the closing paragraph of the editorial:

France has gotten along for forty-four years without Alsace-Lorraine and did not fare badly by it. She can also get along in the future without those wackes, (loafers,) and when it comes to that point the great obstacle to peace is sidetracked.

"Mr. Hearst, in what he intended as a reply to my charges that he had been the friend and companion of Bolo Pacha and Count von Bernstorff, challenged me in these words:

If Mr. Lewis has the slightest scintilla of pertinent or competent evidence against me, reflecting directly or indirectly upon me or upon my papers, let him produce it and let him act upon it in his official capacity as Attorney General of New York.

"This fact must be kept in mind. Premier Ribot, in discussing the possible terms of peace in the Chamber of Deputies in France, declared that there could be no peace except a peace based upon the return of Alsace and Lorraine. Mr. Hearst's editorial commented thereon as above.

"I submit that the editorial utterance of Mr. Hearst reflects directly upon him and upon his papers, and was calculated and intended to operate upon the minds of German-Americans in this country and upon the minds of American citizens not foreign born, against supporting France in her demands that no peace be made except as outlined by Premier Ribot. In other words, Mr. Hearst in the Deutsches Journal was opposing the approval by the American people of the only possible terms upon which peace can become an accomplished fact two months after this country had declared war on Germany."

FEW HEARST PAPERS SOLD.

Mount Vernon Dealers Obey Ordinance, but Strangers Defy New Law

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Defying the city ordinance prohibiting the sale and distribution of Hearst newspapers, strange men and boys came here this morning to sell the papers. Other strangers have been seen buying these papers, but few have been sold to residents of Mount Vernon.

The Hearst local agent said today that 900 Hearst papers had been sold. No arrests have been made, for Corporation Counsel J. Henry Esser has asked the police to make no arrests but to collect evidence of violations of the ordinance until he returns from his vacation on Sept. 5.

The police have taken the names and addresses of the men who are selling the forbidden papers. There have been evidences of indignation among some residents, and the police are watching to prevent trouble. One man took five American flags from a Hearst agent this morning and tore them up without paying for them. The agent did not insist on being paid. None of the local newsdealers or newsboys offered any Hearst papers for sale today.

ASK GOV. GRAHAM TO RESIGN

Vermont Republicans Demand Retirement Following Disclosures.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 16.—Governor Horace Graham was asked today to resign his office in resolutions adopted by the Republican State Committee at a special executive session.

Discrepancies amounting to $20,000 were found this week in the accounts of the Governor when he had the office of State Auditor.

Governor Graham was invited to the meeting, but did not attend. Leading Republicans of the State were present.

In a public statement following the disclosure of the discrepancies in the accounts, Governor Graham admitted that he was at fault in the handling of his salary and official expenses, but said that he was not aware that any vouchers were missing. He asked the people of the State to suspend judgment pending an examination of his accounts. Examiners are now working on his books.

The resolution adopted by the committee reads:

"Resolved: That it is the judgment of the Republican State Committee that the fair name and reputation of the State of Vermont make it the duty of Governor Graham of Craftsbury to vacate and resign his high office at once."

At an open meeting held prior to the executive session of the committee the situation was discussed at length. It was the opinion of most speakers that even if there was no actual guilt on the part of the Governor, carelessness in handling the affairs of the Auditors Department seemed evident by the revelations.

Three former Governors, William W. Stickney, Charles W. Gates and George H. Prouty, were among those attending the meeting. Representative Frank L. Greene also was present.

CAPACITY OF PORT AMPLE.

Board Says Full Development Can Provide All Needs.

The full development of the natural capacity of New York Harbor for shipping would enable it to handle several times the amount of tonnage which now passes through it at the peak of war shipments, according to the New York and New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission, which is making a thorough study of the possibilities of the harbor at its working office, 14 John Street.

This statement was drawn forth by the circulation of reports that the natural facilities of the harbor were taxed to their utmost and that no further expansion was possible. These reports, it was said, were put forth recently by persons representing the interests of other ports.

William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Commission, said yesterday that the Port of New York had a water front length of 770 miles, of which 320 were developed. Of the 450 miles of undeveloped waterfront, it was stated that fifty miles are situated almost in the exact centre of the port. He said, however, that the problems here are more complex and of vastly greater magnitude than those existing in any other seaport. For instance, there are nine trunk lines having separate terminals here. The commission, among other things, has under way a survey to locate a belt line in New Jersey for the interchange of freight outside the congested Hudson River area.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE TO BE A WAR HOSPITAL

Tenants Hear That They May Have to Vacate Within a Month.

Tenants in the Grand Central Palace, it was reported last night, had been notified that they must give up their leases and prepare to vacate the premises by Sept. 15. The Government, it was said, had negotiations under way to take the property over for one of the great war hospitals at this port.

It was announced in May last that an organization in which Alfred I. du Pont of Wilmington, Del., was one of the stockholders, had purchased the leasehold of the building and intended to use it as an exhibition place for foreign and domestic goods of all sorts. The principal object of the new organization was to stimulate trade between the United States and other countries and so, it was planned, that part of the building would be converted into a club for foreign buyers.

No confirmation of the reported taking over of the property by the Government was obtainable last night from the officers of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange, which controls the building. G. D. Grundy, proprietor of the Dancing Carnival, which occupies two floors of Grand Central Palace, said that he had received notice that he must give up his lease. E. V. P. Ritter, however, speaking for the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange, denied that any of the tenants had been told to move, and said he knew of no negotiations with the Government.

The leasing for hospital purposes of the Grand Central Palace would give the Government one of the largest hospitals in the country, if not in the world. There are twelve floors, each floor having 50,000 square feet of space.

ENTERTAINED BY PERSHING.

Members of House Committee Then Start for Chateau-Thierry.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug 15, (Associated Press.)—The members of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives, who have been on a tour of inspection in England and France, were the guests of General Pershing at luncheon today. Afterward they were received by the Commander in Chief at his headquarters.

The Congressman arrived at noon and departed late in the afternoon for Château-Thierry to visit the American troops in that region. They will start for Rome Friday night.

The Committee, which is headed by Lemuel P. Padgett of Tennessee, has made a brief flying trip to the Verdun front and parts of the battlelins near there. The members today expressed themselves as greatly pleased with what they saw. Congressman William Bacon Oliver of Alabama told the correspondent that he was delighted with the spirit of the troops and the cooperation and friendliness between them and the Allies.

After its call at Rome the committee will return to France to inspect French ports used by Americans.

CAPT. DAIREAUX'S THANKS.

Commander of Argentine Battleship Grateful for Our Hospitality.

Captain Carlos Daireaux, commanding the Argentine battleship Rivadavia, now in New York Harbor, in an interview yesterday with the New York correspondent of La Nacion of Burenos Aires, praised the hospitality shown to him since he has been in this country. He has visited the Great Lakes training station, the Norfolk and Brooklyn navy yards, the Hog Island shipbuilding plant, and many munition factories and industrial plants.

"I was tremendously impressed with the great war work that is being done at Hog Island and other shipyards and at the industrial and munition plants. It is evident everywhere that America is determined to put every ounce of her power into the conflict. I wish to take this opportunity to express to Mayor Hylan and his associates in the government of New York my thanks for the splendid welcome and entertainment given to us."

OLDER IN A NEW POST.

"The Tiger" Becomes Editor of San Francisco Call and Post.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—F. W. Kellogg, publisher of The San Francisco Call and Post, announced editorially today that Fremont Older, former managing editor of The San Francisco Bulletin, has been named editor of The Call and Post.

In the statement Kellogg said that he held 80 per cent. of The Call and Post stock, with an arrangement to sell The Call to W. R. Hearst at any time by giving him sixty days' notice.

Fremont Older acquired the title of "the tiger" through his efforts to bring about the prosecution of Abe Reuf and other San Francisco grafters. He is also noted in the West for his work in the reformation of criminals.

CANNING IN CITY SCHOOLS.

All Who Apply Taught and Helped in Art of Saving Food.

Every incentive is being given to the housewives of the city to make use of the fruits and vegetables that now flood the market. At forty centres located in public school buildings and settlement houses many are the patriotic women who are laying up treasures for the Winter time by putting up thousands of jars of perishable food for the sustenance and delight of their families. It is reported by Dr. Mary Swartz Rose, Director of the Bureau of Conservation of the New York State Food Commission, that 25,000 jars have been preserved to date.

The call of patriotism has eliminated all lines of social, racial, and age distinction, for every condition of life is represented, from the women of fashion to the east side tenement dweller. Practically all nationalities are embraced, and the ages range from 18 to 70. A truly cosmopolitan population it is that spends from five to six hours of its time on two or three days of the week in doing this work. The melting pot melts alongside the boiling preserves.

The high crime in the canning centres is waste. They rival the packing houses that are reputed to save everything from the pig but the squeal. The skins of the peaches, when boiled and strained, make a delightful conserve. The green tops of the beets are as precious as the red meat itself. They are chopped into fine bits and are then cooked to the delicious consistency of spinach or dandelions, from which they are hardly distinguishable. The soft pulps of the tomatoes are necessary for effective canning, but the hard spots when cooked in the tomato juice are transformed into the catsups, soups, and relishes. All three recipes which are the basis of these produces have been prepared by Dr. Rose with a view to utter simplicity and a minimum of labor and expense. Practically no sugar is used, for where sweetening is essential, corn syrup is made to take its place.

One of the great difficulties of the housewife, when unaided, has been her uncertainty as to the best time to buy the raw product. She has had only meagre knowledge of the market, and while waiting for prices to go down has suddenly found them soaring beyond reach of her pocketbook. To solve this problem Dr. Rose and Miss Day Monroe, city leader in the Bureau of Conservation, keep in close touch with market conditions and advise those in charge of the centres as to when certain fruits and vegetables can be purchased most cheaply. In this way housewives who do their canning at the centres secure their supplies at the lowest figure. One fine example of the community kitchen is that in the basement of Public School 33, at 416 West Twenty-eighth Street. Under the direction of Margaret Malloy from fifty to 100 quarts have been put up daily since the drive began.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
Rev. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"Christ for the Whole World."
8 P. M.—"Choosing a Wife."
The text of the evening sermon will be "And Jacob Kissed Rachel and Lifted Up His Voice and Wept."
The question will be raised just why Jacob wept under such delightful circumstances, and the entire matter of choosing wisely a companion for life will be frankly considered.
Special music by the Mozart Male Quartet.
A hearty welcome to everybody.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
S. E. corner 92d St. and Amsterdam Av.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
The Rev. CHARLES H. ODELL, D. D., morning and evening.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by JOHN SNAPE, D. D., of Los Angeles, Cal.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
Washington Square South.
Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Pastor.
11 A. M., Rev. C. WALLACE PETTY, Pastor Creston Avenue Baptist Church, New York, will preach.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR. (In service.)
Rev. ARCHIBALD F. CAMPBELL of Bridgeport, Conn., will preach this Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Aug. 25—Rev. DAVID ROSS will preach at morning and evening services.
10 A. M.—Eaton Class for Men, 30 E. 31st St.
Women's Bible Class, 9:40 A. M.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH,
145th St. and Convent Av.
11 A. M., REV. JAMES GRANT, D. D.
7:15 P. M., OPEN AIR SERVICE.

Christian Science

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES.
Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church—Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church—178th St. & Ft. Wash. Av.
Fifth Church—Aeolian C. Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church—1,935 Anthony Av., Bronx.
Seventh Church—Hotel Marseilles, Broadway & 103d St., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.
Bedford Park Society—2,562 Briggs Av., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.
August Sunday evening services omitted at First, Third, and Sixth Churches.

Congregational

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
BROADWAY AND 56TH ST.
Rev. Wm. A. Kirkwood, 11 & 8.

Disciples of Christ—Christian.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 142 West 81st St.
Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor.
Sermon at 11 A. M.
BY REV. SAMUEL G. INMAN.

BRONX CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 593 E. 169.
Rev. O. L. HULL, Pastor.—Services, 11, 8.

Divine Science

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE,
Sunday, 11, The Waldorf-Astoria.
Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor.
Speaker, Mrs. M. Cornell Stoiber.
Subject: "Radiant Energy."

Interdenominational

TENT EVANGEL,
110th St. and Amsterdam Av.
REV. MARK A. MATTHEWS, D. D., Ex-Moderator, General Assembly.
Sunday, 18th to 26th, every night.
Pastor largest church in America.

REV. G. W. McPHERSON, Supt., Author of "The Modern Conflict Over the Bible," will speak Sunday, 4 P. M., on the subject: The Crisis of Christianity in America as result of old rehashed unitarian heresies, abetted by false philosophies of rationalism, evolution, destructive criticism of Bible. How can apostasy of new theology, Christian Science humbug, new thought fads be overthrown? Names of individuals in seminaries, churches, universities called. Shall this be fight to a finish? A message for men of red blood out in the open.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH,
44TH ST. AND 8TH AV.
Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor.
10:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Preaching by Rev. W. T. MacArthur.
10:30—Subject, "Is Man the Head of good material creation?" 8 P. M.—"The manifestation of the Sons of God."

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE,
128th St. & 7th Av.
Pastor, Rev. Joseph W. Kemp.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. A. J. Ramsey.
Note—On and after Sept. 1 the congregation will meet in the Broadway Baptist Church, cor. 104th St. and Broadway.

NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE,
214 West 23th St.
DON O. SHELTON, President, 4 P. M.
Echoes from Institute's 8 on, Brook Bible Conference by Some of Those Who Were There.

Lutheran

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway and 93d St.
Rev. A. STIMMLE, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., preacher,
REV. HOWARD R. GOLD.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th St. and Central Park West.
REV. F. F. BUERMEYER WILL PREACH.

Methodist Episcopal

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH,
(Mother Church of American Methodism.)
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60TH ST.
Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph.D., Pastor.
11—Rev. LELAND P. CARY.
8—Rev. JAMES H. LEWIS.
6:30 P. M.—Social Tea. Soldiers and Sailors.

New Thought

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE,
222 West 72d St.
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Miss Edith A. Martin.
8:15 P. M.—W. T. MEAD.
Wednesday, 8:15 P. M., Eugene Del Mar.
Thursday, 3 P. M., Healing Service.
Friday, 8:15 P. M., Miss Edith A. Martin.
Daily Silence at 12 M. for War Service.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE AND UNITY CENTER.
28 West 72d St., 11:15 A. M., (Mr. Weston.)
Subject: "TROWARD AND HIS LECTURES." Informal meeting, 8:15 P. M. (Mrs. Collins.) Monday Healing Meeting, 3 P. M., (Mr. Weston.) Wednesday, 8:15, "Talks on Truth," (Mrs. Verdu.)

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, 33d St., Sunday, 8 P. M. Subject—"The Evolution of the 'I Am's'." Understanding of Itself." Wednesday, 8 P. M. Subject—LOVE.

Presbyterian

BRICK CHURCH,
6th Av. and 37th St.
Minister, WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL.
Dr. HUGH BLACK will preach at 11 o'clock.
NOONDAY SERVICE
daily (except Saturday) at 12:30.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 114th St. & Mt.
Rev. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St.
Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D., Associate Pastor.
Services at 11:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Rev. MARK A. MATTHEWS, D. D., of Seattle, will preach.
11 A. M., "The Second Birth Essential."
4:30 P. M., "The Fundamental Doctrine of Protestantism Essential to the Salvation of the World at This Critical Hour."

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Rev. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor,
Fifth Av., at 11th and 12th Sts.
Union open air meeting every Sunday Evening at 8 on lawn. Morning service, University Place Church.

FORT WASHINGTON,
Broadway, at 174th St.
Rev. Daniel Hoffman Martin, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., "The Moral Value of Temptation," sermon by Dr. Martin. 8 P. M., Union Services in Tent, Forth Washington.

HARLEM-NEW YORK 11 and 8.
125d St. and Mount Morris Park West.
REV. ARTHUR J. SMITH, D. D., will preach at both services.

Presbyterian

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. W. BEATTIE JENNINGS, D. D., of Germantown, Pa., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
All seats free.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
626 West 155th St.
11 A. M., Rev. C. N. Van Houten.
7:30 P. M., Open Air Service, Riv. Drive and 155th St.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th St.
Madison Square and Old First uniting.
11 A. M.—Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach.
8 P. M.—Union Service on First Church Lawn.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN,
Amsterdam, corner 105th.
Dr. Wm. Hiram Foulkes preaches 11 and 8.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. WILLIAM SPURGEON, D. D., of London,
will preach morning and evening. 11 A. M., "The Greatest Light in the World." 8 P. M., "The Greatest Wonder of the World." Also Aug. 25th, both services.

Protestant Episcopal

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 112th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Wm. H. Garth.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Wm. H. Garth.
Weekday service daily at 7:30 A. M.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, D. D., Rector.
11—Rev. Charles W. Nauman.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., (Rev. W. Cutler.)

GRACE CHURCH,
Broadway and 10th Street.
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion..... 9 A. M.
Service (Bishop Guerry)..... 11 A. M.
Evensong (Rev. E. H. Carhart)..... 8 P. M.
Seats for Soldiers and Sailors.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th St. and 6th Av.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Preacher, Rev. W. Frank Allen.
12 M., Holy Communion.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, (Trinity Parish.) Broadway and 155th St., Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar.—Church open daily. All seats free. Holy Communion Thursdays and Holy Days, 7:30 and 10 A. M. Sunday Services 8 and 11 A. M.; 7:45 & 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D.D., Rector.
SERVICES IN PARISH HOUSE CHAPEL,
No. 209 East 42d St.
8 and 10 A. M.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, Rector.
8 A. M.....Holy Communion
11 A.M.....Morning Prayer and Sermon
Rev. J. M. NEIFERT.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St., Rev. J. O. H. Barry, D.D., Rector—Low Masses, 7:30, 9. High Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong, 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D.D., Rector.
8, 11, (Rev. Floyd S. Leach, Ph. D.)

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
SERVICES—7, 8, 10:30 A. M., and 4 o'clock.

TRINITY CHURCH,
Sunday Services.
7 and 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Evensong.
Week-Day Services.
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th St.
Rector—Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
8, 11—(Rev. Dr. I. C. Sturges.)

Reformed

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. Edgar Franklin Romig, Minister.
Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. David "Jas. Burrell, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Oliver Paul Barnhill will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Crisis of Civilization!"
8 P. M.—"Trench Equipment."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. Malcolm Jas. MacLeod, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, D. D., Minister.
Rev. William I. Chamberlain, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
Fort Washington Av. and 181st St.
Rev. IRVING H. BERG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. James S. Kittell, D. D., of Albany, N. Y., will preach at 11 A. M.
Sunday School at 9:45 A. M.
All Seats Free.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M. at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings 11 o'clock, 144 East 20th St.

Spiritualist

FIRST SPIRITUALIST CHURCH,
Pabst Grand Circle, 59th St. and 8th Av.
Sundays at Eight P. M. Sharp.
LEARN THAT SPIRIT COMMUNION IS TRUE.
Speaker, Mrs. M. E. Williams. Messages.

Y. M. C. A.

"THE ETERNAL STRUGGLE."
Dr. WILLIAM HIRAM FOULKES,
West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 W. 57th St., 4 P. M.

Other Services

SONG SERVICE ABOARD THE HUDSON
River Day Line boats each Sunday.
On August 18th, Chaplain Floyd Decker will conduct the service on the 9:40 A. M. boat. The speaker will be Mr. Stephen R. Dexter, Overseas Y. M. C. A. Secretary, assisted by a Y. M. C. A. singer and Miss Ruth Linrud.
Service of song and address will be conducted on the great "Steamer Washington Irving," which leaves Desbrosses St. 10 A. M., by Mr. Grosvenor Dawe, Overseas Y. M. C. A. Secretary, assisted by cornetist and the Hampton Quartet.
Soldiers and sailors and all patrons are welcome at the Bear Mountain service in Pavilion No. 2 at 2:15 P. M. Singing and address.

TENT
FORT WASHINGTON,
St. Nicholas Avenue and 181st Street.
EVANGELIST
REV. MILTON S. REES, D. D.
Union Services of the Fort Washington Churches, co-operating with the Evangelist Committee of New York City.
EVERY NIGHT.
"UNITED STATES IN PROPHECY."
A wonderfully clear and convincing lecture. Prof. C. T. EVERSON, Big Tent, 95th, and Broadway, Sun., 8 P. M. Free.

BROOKLYN

Presbyterian

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of South Oxford St.
Ministers, Charles Carroll Albertson, James Forsyth Riggs, R. Paul Schaerffer.
Clinton Av. Congregational Church uniting. The Rev. Dr. Harry Lathrop Reed of Auburn Theological Seminary preaches at 10:30 and 7:45.

ARMY Officers, more's the pity! don't "shop around." I wish they did! They'd so